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J. HALE & SON.

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, JULY 30, 1860. [NO. 2252.]

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

AEROLITES AND METEORS.

A fiery meteor was seen on Friday night, crossing the sky from West to East, visible not only in various localities in the neighborhood of this city, but also in Albany, Dansville, Penn., New Haven, Newark, and other places. The fact stated by telegrams, that it was beheld at nearly the same instant by persons several hundred miles apart, seems to leave no doubt that the stranger was not an earthly phenomenon, but that he came from distant regions of space, and that his movement from West to East, corresponds with the movement of all planets and satellites (except the satellites of Uranus) in the solar system.

Heavy meteoric showers have been recorded from the earliest periods, and ignited bodies and shooting stars were known in the time of Homer and Virgil. The latter, in the first Georgic, gives the following description which applies forcibly to the ordinary appearance of a meteor:

"And oft before tempestuous winds arise,
The seeming stars fall headlong from the skies,
And shooting through the darkness, gild the night
With sweeping glories and long trains of light."

In December, 1795, a stone weighing fifty-six pounds, fell with a terrific explosion in Yorkshire, England. It sank into the earth through two feet of soil and solid chalk-rock, and when extracted, was found warm, smoked and smelling very strong of sulphur. In Normandy, 1803, a fiery globe of uncommon splendor, accompanied by a rolling sound like that of thunder, moved through the atmosphere with great rapidity, and after a violent explosion, which lasted five or six minutes, fell to the earth in large mineral masses, having not the smallest analogy with any of the mineral substances already known, and yet, meteoric stones have a peculiar and striking resemblance with each other, all containing silica, magnesia, oxide of iron, nickel and sulphur in various proportions. Hundreds of instances, similar to those above-mentioned, of large masses of rock having fallen upon the earth might be given, going as far back as A. D. 1492, and including the celebrated meteor which fell near Benares, East Indies, on a warm, cloudless day, 1798.

Various theories have been offered in explanation of æreolites, shooting-stars, and meteoric showers. It is now universally conceded that they do not originate in our planet, and are not of volcanic origin. The theory of Laplace, that they were projected from Lunar volcanoes, (on the calculation that a projectile leaving the moon with a velocity of 7,771 feet the first second, would be carried within the attractive force of the earth and so fall upon it,) is also given up; there being no evidence of recent volcanic disturbance on the lunar hemisphere presented to the earth. It is also plain from the large number of ignited bodies which have fallen upon the earth during the centuries which have gone, or which have been seen from this planet, that if they came from the moon, great changes would have been observed on the lunar surface. The theory of Dr. Dick was the bursting, or explosion, of a large planet between Mars and Jupiter; the remnants of which now found in the Asteroids, account for certain irregularities which have been discovered in the new planets. Sir David Brewster believed that the new planets once composed a single planet, and that meteoric showers come from the same source. He held that little fragments, detached along with their greater masses, would, on account of their smallness, be projected with very great velocity; and being thrown beyond the attraction of the greater fragments, might fall towards the earth, when Mars happens to be in the remote part of his orbit. And it so happens that Mars, now visible in the South-east every night, is at his greatest distance from the sun, although comparatively near the earth.

Still, it must be confessed that any decisive opinion on the origin of meteors is yet premature. We remember, however, some years since, the theory announced by a French savant, whose name we forget. His idea was quite plausible. He conceived that the solar system included an immense number of small bodies, either fragments of a large mass, or original accumulations of nebulous matter, which, circulating around the sun, encounter the earth in its orbit and are ignited on entering our atmosphere, in consequence of their velocity. It has been calculated that a body, moving through our atmosphere at the rate of a mile a second would extricate heat equal to 30,000 Fahrenheit.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

The Great Meteor of Friday Night.—The meteor of Friday night which astonished all our citizens who happened to be unhoused at the time, was seen, it would appear, far over the country, and was, in its way, a most astonishing phenomenon. We have had the Japanese and Zouaves. The Great Eastern still abides with us, and the Prince of Wales is coming. The foreign and domestic excitements, however, were, are, and are to be, of this earth, earthy, or of the sea, nautically. A celestial, or at least a supraterranean visitant was needed, and the meteor came. The rule or parallax, evidently not understood by our ordinary street sight seers, proves, according to the reports from various distances, North, South and West, (we have heard nothing yet from ships, East, at sea,) that the globe of fire with the glowing trail of light must have been from thirty to forty miles above the surface of our planet. That it could not have been much more elevated, the explosion which accompanied its disappearance would assure us, the atmosphere being rather less than fifty miles high, and the transmission of sound being of course limited to that region. It was seen at Philadelphia at about 9½ o'clock, say the papers of that city—rose suddenly from the horizon, about the size of the full moon, traversed an easterly line, dropping fire in its course like a rocket, till it passed away in the southeast, like a red ball, about twice the size of the planet Mars. It was seen under similar circumstances, at Danville, Penn., at New-Haven, along the whole line of the Hudson River, at Buffalo, Utica, Albany and Troy, also at Newport, Rhode Island, and undoubtedly at other places from which we have no report—at each place, appearing to be at no great distance above the spires of the churches. Just so the moon, at her full appears to shine directly over every street in every city, and over every ship at sea, in those portions of the earth which she illuminates.—*New York Times.*

Another account says,—When it first appeared it seemed a perfect ball of fire giving forth a lurid light. It rose rapidly to a point about half way between the horizon and the zenith, and there indulged, still moving northeast, in a few meteoric gyrations, changing to the form of a chain-shot, or dumb-bell, and twisting so as to resemble the little balls of fire which sometimes follow the explosion of a rocket. The body here divided, and two portions, blazing, and leaving a long train of sparks behind, passed off into utter darkness, leaving no trace behind, and making no note of departure. The exhibition lasted probably a minute and a half or two minutes. The day had been excessively hot, and after nightfall there were extensive and frequent electric appearances all along the western horizon. The meteor showed that shade peculiar to the Bengola light, and clothed all objects in a ghastly hue. These facts may be useful to scientific men in their investigations in regard to the mysterious visitant.

The National Intelligencer, in recording its appearance at Washington, says that it caused an alarm of fire there, and that just 365 days previously, (July 21st, 1859,) at the same hour of the evening, a very similar meteor was seen there.

The Forests of New Jersey on Fire—Terrible Devastation.—For about ten days serious fires have been burning in the pine forests of New Jersey, and many square miles have been burned over. In some instances dwellings have shared the fate of the woods, and their occupants have been compelled to fly for their lives. There are no less than four of these fires burning. There is no possibility of the flames being extinguished until sufficient rain falls to accomplish it.

At Atlantic City the fire assumes a formidable appearance. The cloud of smoke, reaching a line many miles in extent, arises to such a height as to spread over the western heavens and beyond the zenith, and it gives the sun, during the last half of the day a murky appearance. The extent of the fires may be judged from the fact that the smoke so plainly visible at Atlantic arises some 29 miles distant from there. The cinders from burning brush have been carried by the wind clear to the sea, and the banks of the inlet at Atlantic are lined with blackened rubbish from the fires. The dry weather has rendered the woods very combustible.

Douglas Electoral Ticket in Mississippi.—What! A Douglas electoral ticket in Mississippi—in the very home of Jeff. Davis and the worst fire-eaters in the South! We can scarcely believe a thing so incredible. We would as soon have supposed that a Douglas electoral ticket would be formed in South Carolina. But the fact is so. We find in the Aberdeen Conservative a call for a State Douglas Convention at Holly Springs, on the 30th of this month.

This call has been endorsed by the other Douglas organs in Mississippi, and, of course, the proposed convention will be held, and a Douglas electoral ticket formed.

Georgia Politics.—It is announced, on the authority of private advices received in Washington, that the terms of a union between the Douglas and the Bell men in Georgia have been agreed upon. Each candidate is to have five electors, and if the whole ten votes will be sufficient to elect either, they are to be cast for him. Of course, this project will result in the defeat of Breckinridge in Georgia, where such combination is necessary, as Georgia, unlike any other State, requires a *majority* vote to choose electors. Bell and Everett would beat either Breckinridge or Douglas, but Georgia law requires that they should beat both combined in order to have the electoral vote.

Douglas in Kentucky.—A State Convention of the friends of Messrs. Douglas and Johnson, in Kentucky, is called to meet at Louisville on the 11th of August, for the purpose of appointing Presidential Electors, or of "supplying the places of those who have left the party," (that is expressed a preference for Messrs. Breckinridge and Lane,) and for other purposes.

Missouri.—Major Rollins, who was defeated in the last gubernatorial contest by about two hundred votes, has taken the stump for Bell and Everett—himself a cadidate for Congress. In a recent speech he declared that Bell and Everett would carry Missouri by twenty thousand majority.

The Haynesville (Ala.) Watchman has hauled down the Breckinridge and Lane flag, and hoisted that bearing the names of the Union candidates.

Drought.—For some weeks past we have been without rain, and the consequence is that crops are suffering badly. The weather has been remarkably warm, and vegetation is parched and dried up to a great extent.—*Char. Democrat.*

Poisoned from Drinking Butter-Milk.—Yesterday evening, Mr. Sylvester Petteway, his wife, two children and a negro boy, were taken desperately sick very suddenly, and but for the timely arrival of a physician, must have resulted fatally to the whole of them. On examination it was found to be caused from drinking butter-milk at dinner. The parties have all recovered and were doing well this morning. This is the sixth or seventh family that have been prostrated recently from the same cause.—*Wil. Journal, 24th inst.*

New Cotton.—The first bale of new cotton was received on Saturday, at Macon, Georgia, from Houston county—class fair.

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's father, in Bladen County, on the 11th inst., by Joseph Elwell, Esq., Capt. JOHN A. WATSON, of Fayetteville, N. C., to Miss MARY KELLY, of Bladen County.

DIED,

In Pittsboro', on the 17th inst., Dr. THOS. H. RAMSAY, in the 38th year of his age.

On Thursday, 12th July, at Oakland College, Mississippi, in the 31st year of his age, Rev. B. E. LANNEAU, a native of Charleston.

In Washington city, on the 21st of July, Mrs. SUSAN DECATUR, in the 84th year of her age, relict of the late Commodore Stephen Decatur.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 26, 1860.

DEATH OF JOSEPH GALES.—This eminent Statesman, model Editor, and good man, breathed his last at his country seat, Eckington, near Washington city, on Saturday evening last. Since the death of John Quincy Adams, there has been no man living whose political information was so extensive and accurate as that of Mr. Gales, none who had mingled so much and so confidentially with the great men of the past and present generations, and who had imbibed so much of the pure principles and practices of the purer days of the Republic. Fitted for any station in the world, he aspired to none but that which he filled with pre-eminent dignity and ability—that of the model Editor. It was our privilege to know him intimately years ago, and we can truly say, that a quicker and more brilliant man we never knew, one who seemed intuitively to perceive what others would have to labor over patiently. A more kind-hearted man, even to lavishness, we never knew—a hand ever open to the appeals of want. A more just man we never knew—one whose whole Editorial course of fifty years may be searched in vain for an instance of injustice to a political foe, or an instance of an uncorrected error. Wanting as the Intelligencer may have been occasionally in the energy which characterises the present newspaper age, it never was wanting in the cause of truth and fair dealing. In the hands of himself and his equally admirable associate, Mr. Seaton, it has been, with perhaps one exception, (the London Times,) *the first newspaper in the world* in all that is able and excellent.

We copy from the Intelligencer a beautiful notice of the sad event, as follows:—

Death of Mr. Gales.—It becomes our painful duty to announce to the readers of this journal that Joseph Gales is no more. He died a few minutes after seven o'clock on Saturday evening last, at Eckington, his late residence, near this city. He was in the 75th year of his age.

Though this melancholy event was not entirely unexpected, in consequence of Mr. Gales's infirm health for some months past, it is none the less true that the blow so long suspended has at last fallen with a weight as sudden as it is afflictive. It is some consolation, however, to know that his end was calm and painless, as his life had been serene and virtuous. Full of years and full of honors, rich in the tributes of veneration and regard awarded by good and great men throughout the land, and beloved, as falls to the lot of few, by all who shared his nearer companionship in the home and the walks of private life, he has been gathered by the great reaper, Death, a sheaf fully ripe for the harvest, into a garner made fragrant and precious by the fruits of a life ever noble in its aspirations and ever laborious in good works.

It is not for us, least of all at a moment like this, to write his epitaph, nor are words of formal commemoration needed to indite for our readers that eulogy which they, equally with us, are competent to celebrate in memory of his intellectual greatness. It were better that we should keep silent while as yet the startled ear seems caught by the sound of a voice crying with such thrilling emphasis from the scene of his former activities, like that voice which the Revelator heard from Heaven, saying, "Write, blessed are the dead who die in the Lord from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them."

We also copy from the Baltimore American the following particulars:—

Death of Joseph Gales.—We regret to be called upon to announce the death of the venerable Joseph Gales, known and esteemed throughout the country, and we might almost say the whole civilized world, as the able, courteous and dignified editor of the "National Intelligencer." Mr. Gales died on Saturday evening, at his residence, near Washington city, having attained his seventy-fourth year. He was born April 10, 1786, in Eckington, near Sheffield, England, and accompanied his father to the United States at the age of seven years. He was educated at the University of North Carolina, in which State his father established the "Raleigh Register," which he conducted for nearly forty years. He learned the art of printing in Philadelphia, and in 1807 settled at Washington as the assistant and afterwards as the partner of Samuel Harrison Smith, who, in 1800, had removed the "Independent Gazetteer" to Washington and changed its name to the "National Intelligencer." In 1810 Mr. Smith retired from business and Mr. Gales became sole proprietor of the journal, which was at that time published tri-weekly. In 1812 he took into partnership his brother-in-law, Mr. William W. Seaton, and in January, 1813, began to issue the "National Intelligencer" as a daily paper. The announcement of the death of Mr. Gales will everywhere be received with regret, as he has, through a long life of devotion to political journalism, retained the friendship and esteem alike of friends and opponents. The "Intelligencer" has always, under his control, been regarded as a model for ability and research, as well as impartial and courteous in its bearing. Indeed he may be ranked as one of the statesmen of the nation, being distinguished for patriotism and devotion to the prosperity and advancement of his adopted country, with a knowledge of its past and present history possessed by very few that survive him.

ROBESON COUNTY.—Our friends in Robeson lead us to expect a clean sweep—a majority for Pool, for Dockery, and for McRae and Cobb. This will be a glorious regeneration. Let us send the glad tidings to our friends throughout the State. A gain of a hundred or two for Pool, and of a Senator and two Commoners in the Legislature, will be "glory enough for one day." Good old Whigs of Robeson! ye who in times past have been in a majority, and stood up for Morehead, for Harrison, and for Taylor, show that you have the power still, when you choose to exert it. Work, for it is in a good cause—the cause of right and of justice, of "The CONSTITUTION, the UNION, and the ENFORCEMENT of the LAWS."

STATE STOCKS.—North Carolina Bonds are selling in New York at 97. Virginia 91¼.

THE CHARLOTTE DEMOCRAT ON MR. POOL.—The Democrat replies to a few remarks of ours as to the consistency of Mr. Pool's present course with his votes in the last Legislature, by assuring us that the Editors "have heard Mr. Pool, and he entirely fails to show that the things [i. e. Bledsoe's proposition and Mr. Pool's] were not the same." We admit that, highly as we regard Mr. Pool in point of ability, we never expected him to accomplish an impossibility, such, for instance, as to show our friends of the Democrat the truth in any other light than as they see it through their Democratic spectacles. The thing is impossible. The Editors are honest and excellent men, but they can't see any thing but Democracy. It isn't their fault, but their misfortune.

"The fact is," says the Democrat, "Mr Pool has changed, and is now favoring the same thing he opposed in the Legislature." And to show this the Democrat says,—

"But what does the record say? In the last Legislature Mr. Bledsoe introduced a series of resolutions in favor of the ad valorem system of taxation, the last resolution being as follows:

"Resolved, That the committee on finance are hereby instructed to report a revenue bill upon the principle [ad valorem] set forth in the foregoing resolutions."

Mr. Bledsoe then "proceeded to explain that the object of the resolutions was to instruct the committee on finance to report a revenue bill based upon the ad valorem principle. He had introduced a bill to effect that end."

"Mr. Carmichael (a friend of Mr. Pool) moved to strike out the above resolution, and *Mr. Pool voted to strike out.* The question was then put upon the passage of all the resolutions, and Mr. Pool voted AGAINST them."

Why did not the Democrat copy the "series of resolutions" introduced by Mr. Bledsoe? Why, but because one of them would have shown that they contemplated a revenue bill, *not* upon Mr. Pool's principle, but upon a principle which would continue to exempt slaves from ad valorem taxation? Mr. Bledsoe proposed ad valorem *within the limits of the constitution*, under which there would be ad valorem except upon *slaves*. Mr. Pool wishes to remove those limits of the constitution, so that there may be an ad valorem tax on slaves, as well as on other things. Mr. Bledsoe's "principle set forth in the foregoing resolutions," would exempt slaves. But the Democrat, by omitting the resolution which laid down the aforesaid principle and slyly inserting the words "ad valorem" where Mr. Bledsoe did not insert them, will probably lead such of its readers as see but one side to believe that Bledsoe's proposition was the same as Pool's, which the latter emphatically denies, and *disproves.*

THE COMMON SCHOOL FUND.—The Charlotte Democrat admits that it was in error, in regard to the source from whence the Common School Fund is derived, but falls into another error, in saying that "the County Court of each county levies a tax on land and polls for the support of Common Schools." It may be so in Mecklenburg and some other counties, but it certainly is not so in "each county," for it is not so in Cumberland. No such tax is, or has been for years, levied in this county.

But the Democrat evades allusion to its principal error. It said on the 17th inst. that "the poor man received from the public revenue and the Literary Fund more money for the purpose of educating his children than he had to pay in the way of taxes." We showed that the school fund did not arise from the "public revenue," and now the Democrat shifts its ground and tells us what the poor man gets from the "*county* taxes." And even in that, as we have shown above, the Democrat is mistaken.

CALCULATIONS.—Several things in the last Charlotte Democrat surprise us, and but for the fullness of its editorial columns we should take it for granted that its editors were away and some one misrepresenting *them* as well as the Whigs. For instance: the Democrat finds fault with our calculation of the strength of parties. We should have made our comparison, according to the Democrat's notion, with Bragg and Gilmer, and not with Bragg and Dockery. The Democrat must have known that we *did* the very thing it suggests, the only difference between us being that we desired to give full information and gave *both* comparisons, while it finds it to its interest to give but one, and therefore does so. Next it complains that the Congressional elections last year are not a fair test, because "in the three largest Democratic districts there was no contest, and nothing to bring out the Democratic vote." Does not the Democrat *know* that we cited the election returns in those Congressional districts *only* in which there was a bitter party contest? And that for "the three largest Democratic districts" to which it refers, we cited the Governor's votes between Bragg and Gilmer and Bragg and Dockery? These are the facts, and the Democrat should have stated them, instead of, by implication, informing its readers that we had *not* done what it says we ought to have done and what we *did.*

MR. POOL'S MOVEMENTS.—We have received a letter from Mr. Pool in which he expresses great regret that he cannot visit this place before the election. It is out of his power. He has an appointment for every day of this week, and his friends insist that he shall close the campaign in his own District. We regret this, as our friends regret it, but we and they are satisfied that he is right to go where duty calls him.

Gov. Ellis will speak at Monroe, Union county, on Monday next the 30th, and at Charlotte on the following day, the 31st.

CABARRUS COUNTY.—A business letter from a subscriber in Cabarrus says:—

"We are right side up for Pool and ad valorem in Cabarrus."

Yes, Cabarrus has never failed, is always true.

CRYING LIKE A WHIPPED CHILD.—The Wilmington Journal received this morning has a report of Gov. Ellis's speech at Wilson on Monday last, which we have not read, but our eyes have fallen upon the following paragraph:—

"Of course, as a public man, Gov. Ellis could not and did not complain of Mr. Badger's having attacked his political position or criticised his political record; but a personal attack upon a political opponent, like that made by Mr. Badger upon him, when he was 300 miles distant, and Mr. Badger was surrounded and bulwarked by his friends, with no opportunity for reply, certainly exhibited a specimen of that *safe* and *high-toned* chivalry which will at once be recognised as characteristic of the Hon. gentleman."

The Governor must be demented, thus to call public attention to his own course at Raleigh, which, and which only, gave rise to Mr. Badger's notice of him. He, Ellis, "surrounded and bulwarked by his friends, with no opportunity for reply," assailed Mr. Badger in a vulgar harangue to the Democratic Convention, in March last. For that Mr. Badger ridiculed him unsparingly at Wilmington, as he ought to have done. The Governor smarts under the lash, so deservedly applied, and vents his malignity in the above whine at Wilson, again "surrounded and bulwarked by his friends, with no opportunity for reply." And *this* is "a specimen of that *safe* and *high-toned* chilvalry" for which Gov. Ellis is characterised.

Here is another sentence from the Journal's report:

"As an opponent of *ad valorem*, he may have been influenced in his reference connecting Mr. Badger's name with *ad valorem*, by the notorious fact that that name is almost certain death to any measure with which it is connected."

Now is not this a *noble* motive of action to be avowed by a Governor of a great State! He fancies that connecting Mr. Badger's name with ad valorem would damage ad valorem, and *therefore* he lugs in that name, using opprobrious epithets towards one who, to say the least, has passed through life without a stain, and who would scorn to effect an object, either personal or political, by means of such a small *trick* as is here publicly avowed by Gov. Ellis, followed up, as it has notoriously been, by the howls of all the Democratic papers in the State—evidently a howl in concert.

But did not the blood mount to the temples of the Editor of the Journal when he heard this and remembered the successful efforts of Mr. Badger to get through the Democratic Senate an appropriation for the Cape Fear river and bar, which all the influence of the Democratic member from Wilmington could not pass through the Democratic House of Representatives?

But perhaps the Governor has in this particular stumbled on a truth, and that the death of the Democratic party has been caused by the fact that when Mr. Badger retired from the Senate, that body, containing a large majority of Democrats, held him in such high estimation that a Democrat proposed a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, expressing great respect for him and deep regret that he would no longer be a member of that body. This was a compliment never before nor since bestowed on any one but Mr. Badger, whose name, according to Gov. Ellis, "is almost certain death to any measure." In addition to this, a very distinguished Southern Democratic member, when he heard that the Democratic Legislature of North Carolina had not re-elected Mr. Badger to the Senate, pronounced them "a pack of d—d fools." These things, manifesting a spirit so unusual for Democracy, may, we say, possibly have had some hand in killing the Democratic party, and if so, it will be one of the proud recollections of Mr. Badger's friends. And we will be content that the Whig party shall give up the ghost,—that it shall be not only "almost" but altogether "certain death" to our party,—if ever Gov. Ellis's name shall be "connected with" such compliments, even from his own party.

Once more let us quote from the Journal's report of the Governor's speech:—

"Mr. Badger also, it seems, harped a good deal upon the phrase *ipse dixit*, a phrase which does *not occur at all* in the speech of the Governor to which Mr. Badger made reference."

This is evidently an attempt to deny that the Governor had applied the phrase "*ipse dixit*" to Mr. Badger at all. But it is a wretched prevarication. If he did not use that phrase in his Raleigh speech, he certainly did in his Gatesville speech—that is if we may believe the Murfreesborough Citizen, which so reports him, and it has been repeatedly stated and never contradicted, that Gov. Ellis revised, if he did not write out, the Citizen's report of that speech. What matters it, therefore, whether he used the phrase "*ipse dixit*" at Raleigh or at Gatesville? And if he denied using it at Raleigh, why did he not, as an honest man, tell the Wilson people that he did use it at Gatesville?

But we have examined the account of Mr. Badger's speech at Wilmington, as copied from the Wilmington Herald into this paper of the 18th ult., and find that Mr. Badger does not specify any particular speech of Gov. Ellis's. Of course he did not say *where* Gov. Ellis had used the phrase "*ipse dixit.*"

MR. POOL IN RANDOLPH.—A friend in Asheborough writes under date of July 24:—

Mr. Pool spoke here on yesterday to the largest crowd that ever assembled here to hear a political speech. Every one was delighted with him. So far as we are able to judge from appearances, we feel confident that he will get a strong vote in this section, much stronger than any former candidate for a number of years.

Mr. Pool at Salisbury—A Damper to an Ellis man.—The Salisbury Watchman, in its account of the discussion there, says:—

"Mr. Pool made a plain, fair, and honest speech. All who heard him must have felt that he was telling the simple truth in as plain a manner as possible. He made no effort at display, and yet the people listened to him throughout with the greatest interest. He was repeatedly and heartily cheered, and that too, *without any one's suggestion*, and that is more than can be said for Ellis.

"Just before the speaking commenced, one of Ellis's friends moved about through the crowd, whispering to their men—"*holler for Ellis and cheer him strong and long.*" He gave this word to one man, who, looking up, said "*I'll be shot if I do.*"

Yellow Fever in New Orleans.—The New Orleans Board of Health report the first case of death from yellow fever in that city on Wednesday, 11th inst.

Terrible Effects of Heat.—There were thirteen fatal cases of sun stroke at St. Louis on Friday last, including Peter Gallagher, a notorious prize fighter.

NOT A BAD JOKE.—A correspondent of the Charleston Mercury writes from Saratoga Springs an anecdote which he had just heard from a Democratic friend there. His friend Mr. M., so the story goes, "has in his possession a portrait of Abraham Lincoln, with whom he is well and familiarly acquainted. A few days since, an ardent admirer and political friend of the Republican candidate for the Presidency was at the house of Mr. M., when the conversation turned upon the subject of Lafitte, the notorious buccanier and freebooter of the Gulf of Mexico, who once had his headquarters at Barrataria. Mr. M. being a little inclined to a bit of sly fun, and well knowing the political proclivities of his friend, inquired if he had any knowledge of the youngest son of Lafitte, at the same time informing him that he had in his possession a portrait of the younger Lafitte, which was immediately produced but so held that the name of the original could not be seen, as the portrait is not framed. The visitor gazed with wonder and astonishment on the picture before him, and exclaimed, with indignant feelings, that all men could see in the lineaments of that face low cunning, deep and damnable treachery and piracy, most distinctly marked. After indulging in this train of remark for a few moments, Mr. M. slowly removed his hand from the lower part of the picture, when the name of Abraham Lincoln was disclosed to his view, which completely paralyzed the visitor, and, for a time, rendered him speechless. While standing in that situation, the blood receded from his face, and then as suddenly returned to it; he seemed perfectly appalled by the judgment he had so unwittingly pronounced against old Abe, which he saw was but a fair and impartial judgment or decision on the picture before him, which is admitted to be a correct likeness of the Republican candidate for the Presidency. After the gentleman had recovered his speech, he inquired of Mr. M. if it was possible that that was a correct portrait of Mr. Lincoln? and being assured that by it he could select him without difficulty from amongst ten thousand men, he was so overwhelmed by the incident that Mr. M. forbore to press the subject further upon his attention, and, for the time, no more was said in relation to the matter."

A friend from an adjoining county a few days ago told us of a similar occurrence. A knot of gentlemen were discussing *ad valorem* in the County town, and in the course of the discussion a difference of opinion occurred between a Whig and a prominent Democrat as to the construction of the Taxation resolution adopted by the Democratic State Convention. A gentleman in the crowd, to settle the point, went into his house to obtain a paper containing it. He came back with a paper containing the Whig "*ad valorem*" and Democratic "*ad valorem*" resolutions. Handing it to his Democratic friend, his finger rested (altogether by accident) upon one of them, which the Democrat forthwith read to the assembly, pausing after each sentence to eulogize the manliness, fairness and justice of the positions assumed. When he concluded, a roar of laughter startled him with the information that he had read and eulogized as the Democratic resolution, *the Whig platform on ad valorem!* which he had been so bitterly denouncing.

They say it is a sore subject at C——.

SOUTHERN VEGETABLES IN NEW YORK.—Steam has begun a revolution in the market garden business that will be more and more felt every successive year. Our "ardent Southern sun" brings fruits and vegetables to maturity a month or two earlier than the colder regions of the Northern States. Housekeepers, and especially hotel keepers, in the large cities, are ready and able to pay almost any price for an article in advance of its season; and so steam carries them in a day or two, almost as fresh as they ever get them, the fruits and vegetables of the South. A New York paper says that about half a million of ears of Southern green corn have been sold in that city this season at an average of three cents an ear—$15,000 in all; and that about 150,000 bushels of Southern Irish potatoes have been received, the earliest bringing $10 a bushel, and the average between $2 and $3 a bushel—producing between four and five hundred thousand dollars. To these are to be added, peaches, melons, peas, and many other articles, the whole producing, doubtless, much over a million of dollars to the South, from what is a new trade, owing its existence altogether to railroads and steam.

These facts are more curious than useful to this particular part of the South. People here are so engrossed of late in the Turpentine business that they would have to eat rosin and wash it down with spirits turpentine if it were not for a market town in which they can buy western bacon, eastern corn, and northern hay. The improvidence of this course is very apparent at this time, we imagine, when these necessaries of life are so high and naval stores so low. It is several years, we believe, since spirits turpentine ranged at such low prices as now.

Crops and Politics in Bladen, Columbus and Robeson.—The crops, in that portion of Columbus through which we passed, are, as elsewhere throughout the country, sadly in need of rain. In some places in the county they have had one or two refreshing showers, but a small *sprinkle* was the best they had enjoyed where we were.

The political "world" of Columbus seemed to be in a lively and salubrious condition. The "*Little Ad*" has his tail curled, and his head up, and is moving over the plains and through the swamps, and marshes of the county, like wild fire. We had every assurance that Jones would be elected from that Senatorial District, although Taylor's friends seemed to be in good spirits. We were told that Jones would increase his vote in Columbus, and that Stevens, *ad valorem* Democrat, would be elected to the House of Commons. From Robeson we heard glorious news—Gen. Dockery, whose election to the Senate nobody doubts—is thoroughly canvassing the county, and the election of *both* our candidates for the Commons is regarded as *certain.*—*Wil. Herald.*

CHEERING FROM KENTUCKY.—A citizen of Kentucky, thoroughly familiar with the politics of that his native State, informs us that there is a strong and determined Douglas party there; that there is no apparent prospect of a union of the two branches of the Democratic party; and that in the event of their running two tickets, the State is altogether sure for Bell and Everett. A united Democracy might carry the State, but divided there can be no doubt of their defeat.

NORTH CAROLINA IN 1775.

Bancroft's 8th volume, just published, is a history of events in 1775, and in 1776 to the Declaration of Independence on July 4 of that year. There are several notices of the progress of events in North Carolina, which we shall transfer to the Observer, beginning with the first—a statement of the position of the colony in the Spring and Summer of 1775.

"North Carolina, fourth among the thirteen colonies in importance, ranking next to Pennsylvania, was happy in the natural security of its position, and its comparative unanimity. In the low country, for the distance of a hundred miles from the sea, all classes were penetrated with the enthusiasm for liberty. Men whom the royalists revered as of "the first order of people in the country," of unblemished integrity and earnest character, loyal by nature, gave thoughtful consideration to the political questions in issue, and decided irrevocably against the right of the British parliament to tax the colonies. In Brunswick county, Robert Howe, formerly captain of Fort Johnston, employed himself in training the people to arms; though Martin, the royal governor, held his military talents in light esteem. At Newbern, the capital, whose name kept in memory that its founders were emigrants from the highlands of Switzerland, volunteers openly formed themselves into independent companies. Afraid of being seized, Martin, suddenly shipping his family to New York, retreated to Fort Johnston on Cape Fear river. He had repeatedly offered to raise a battalion from the Scottish Highlanders in Carolina, and declared himself sure of the allegiance of the Regulators, who were weary of insurrection and scrupulous about their oaths. Again and again he importuned to be restored to his old rank in the army as lieutenant colonel, promising the greatest consequences from such an appointment. He could not conceal that "the frenzy" had taken possession of all classes of men around him, and that the news of the affair at Lexington had universally wrought a great change, confirming the seditious, and bringing over to them vast numbers of the fickle, wavering, and unsteady multitude. Being absolutely alone, at the mercy of any handful of insurgents who should take the trouble to come after him, his braggart garrulity increased with his impotence; and having formerly called for three thousand stand of arms, he now wrote for fourfold that number, ten thousand at least, to be sent immediately from England, with artillery, ammunition, money, some pairs of colors, and a military commission for himself; promising, with the aid of two regiments, to force a connection with the interior, and raise not the Highlanders alone, but the people of the upper country in such overwhelming numbers, as to restore order in the two Carolinas, "hold Virginia in awe," and recover every colony south of Pennsylvania.

After the termination of the seven years' war, very few of the Highland regiment returned home; soldiers and officers choosing rather to accept grants of land in America for settlement. Many also of the inhabitants of North Western Scotland, especially of the clans of Macdonald and Macleod, listened to overtures from those who had obtained concessions of vast domains, and migrated to Middle Carolina; tearing themselves, with bitterest grief, from kindred whose sorrow at parting admitted no consolation. Those who went first, reported favorably of the clear, sunny clime, where every man might have land of his own; the distance and the voyage lost their terrors; and from the isles of Rasay and Skye whole neighborhoods formed parties for removal, sweetening their exile by carrying with them their costume and opinions, their old Celtic language and songs.

Distinguished above them all was Allan Macdonald of Kingsborough, and his wife Flora Macdonald, the same who in the midsummer of 1746, yielding to a womanly sympathy for distress, had rescued Prince Charles Edward from his pursuers, with a self-possession, fertility of resources, courage, and fidelity, that are never mentioned but to her honor. Compelled by poverty, they had removed to North Carolina in 1774, and made their new home in the west of Cumberland county. She was now about fifty-five, mother of many children, of middle stature, soft features, "uncommonly mild and gentle manners, and elegant presence." Her husband had the graceful mien and manly looks of a gallant Highlander, aged, but still with hair jet black, a stately figure, and a countenance that expressed intelligence and steadfastness. On the third of July he came down to Fort Johnston, and concerted with Martin the raising a battalion of "the good and faithful Highlanders," in which he was himself to be major, and Alexander Macleod, an officer of marines on half-pay, was to be the first captain. They were to wait the proper moment to take the field; but the design, though secretly devised, did not remain concealed; and rumor added a purpose of inviting the negroes to rise.

The spirit of resistance, quickened by the tidings which came in from Bunker Hill, extended itself more and more widely and deeply. On the waters of Albermarle Sound, over which the adventurous skiffs of the first settlers of Carolina had glided before the waters of the Chesapeake were known to Englishmen, the movement was assisted by the writings of young James Iredell, from England; by the letters and counsels of Joseph Hewes; and by the calm wisdom of Samuel Johnston, of Edenton, a native of Dundee in Scotland, a man revered for his integrity, thoroughly opposed to disorder and to revolution, if revolution could be avoided without yielding to oppression. The last provincial congress had invested him contingently with power to call a new one; on the tenth of July he issued his summons to the people of North Carolina to elect their delegates. But two days later, Dartmouth wrote from the king: "I hope that in North Carolina the governor may not be reduced to the disgraceful necessity of seeking protection on board the king's ships;" and just then Martin slunk away from land, and took refuge on board the Cruiser. On the eighteenth a party came down, and, encouraged by the presence of John Ashe and Cornelius Harnett, set the fort on fire before his face, and within reach of the guns of the man-of-war.

As soon as the deliberations at Philadelphia would permit, Richard Caswell, a delegate to the general congress, hastened home to recommend and promote a convention, and to quicken the daring spirit of his constituents. He had with reluctance admitted the necessity of American resistance; but having once chosen his part, he advocated the most resolute conduct, and even censured the Newbern committee for allowing the governor to escape.

On Monday, the twenty-first of August, the people of North Carolina assembled at Hillsborough in a congress, composed of more than one hundred and eighty members. A spirit of moderation controlled and guided their zeal; Caswell proposed Samuel Johnston as president, and he was unanimously elected. In a vituperative, incoherent, interminable proclamation, Martin had warned the people against the convention, as tending to unnatural rebellion; that body, in reply, voted his proclamation "a false and seditious libel," and ordered it to be burnt by the common hangman. They professed allegiance to the king, but in the plainest words avowed the purpose to resist parliamentary taxation "to the utmost." They resolved, that the people of the province, singly and collectively, were bound by the acts of the continental and provincial congresses, because in both they were represented by persons chosen by themselves. A conference was had with the Regulators, whose religious and political scruples were thus removed. The intrigue of Martin with the Highlanders was divulged by Farquhard Campbell, and a committee, on which were many Scots, urged them, not wholly without success, to unite with the other inhabitants of America in defence of rights derived from God and the constitution. The meditated resistance involved the institution of government; a treasury, which for the time was supplied by an emission of paper money; the purchase of ammunition and arms; an embodying of a regular force of one thousand men; an organization of the militia of the colony; an annual provincial congress to be elected by all freeholders; a committee of safety for each of the six districts into which the province was divided; a provincial council, consisting of the president of the convention and two members from each of the six divisions, as the great executive power. Richard Caswell, who, for the combined powers of wisdom and action, stands out as the foremost patriot of North Carolina, efficient in building up society on its new foundation, a financier of skill and integrity, a courageous statesman and a man of capacity for war, was detained by the people in their immediate service; and John Penn, a Virginian by birth, became his successor in the general congress.

The most remarkable subject brought before the convention was Franklin's plan of a confederacy, which, on the twenty-fourth of August, was introduced by William Hooper; like Franklin, a native of Boston; trained under James Otis to the profession of the law; now a resident in Wilmington, "the region of politeness and hospitality," of commerce, wealth, and culture. North Carolina was always prompt to respond to the call of her sister colonies; her convention listened with ready sympathy to the proposition, though it included a system of independence and government, and it was about to be adopted. But in the committee of the whole house, the moderating prudence of Johnston interposed; and, by his persuasion, North Carolina consented to forego the honor of being the first to declare for a permanent federal union. On Monday, the fourth of September, it was voted, but not unanimously, that a general confederation was not at present eligible; that a further confederacy ought only to be adopted in case of the last necessity, and then only after consultation with the provincial congress. Hooper acquiesced, and the house adopted unanimously his draft of an address to the inhabitants of the British empire, most solemnly disavowing the desire of independence, consenting to the continuance of the old injurious and oppressive regulation of trade, and asking only to be restored to the state existing before 1763.

On the eighteenth of October the provincial council held its first meeting. Among its members were Samuel Johnston, Samuel Ashe, a man whose integrity even his enemies never questioned, whose name a mountain county and the fairest town in the western part of the commonwealth keep in memory; Abner Nash, an eminent lawyer, described by Martin as "the oracle of the committee of Newbern, and a principal promoter of sedition;" but on neither of these three did the choice of president fall; that office of peril and power was bestowed unanimously on Cornelius Harnett, of New Hanover, whose earnestness of purpose and disinterested, unquenchable zeal had made him honored as the Samuel Adams of North Carolina. Thus prepared, the people of that colony looked towards the future with dignity and fearlessness. The continent, still refusing to perceive the impending necessity of independence, awaited the answer to its last petition to the king.

1860.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c.

JAS. N. SMITH.

THE subscriber is now in receipt of a large and SELECT stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glassware, Perfumery, Dye-Stuffs, Brushes, Varnishes, Glues, Pure Wines, Brandy and Gin for Medical use, Surgical and Dental Instruments, Trusses, Supporters, Cupping Cases, Electro Magneto Machines, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Extracts for Flavoring, Porter and Ale, Soaps, Starch, &c. &c.

To which he invites attention of Physicians and others.

Particular attention paid to orders and satisfaction guarantied both as regards PRICE and QUALITY.

JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist,
Nor. West Corner Market Square
April 20. 11-itf

THEY HAVE AT LAST ARRIVED!

PER Steamer Fanny I have received a fine assortment of

Saratoga and Newport

TRUNKS FOR LADIES.

They are perfect in their arrangement; something entirely new, and for strength, beauty and economy cannot be beat; in fact, surpassing all others ever before brought to this market, and are sold at great bargains.

Gents Sole Leather Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Buggy Trunks, New Style English Travelling Trunks, Umbrellas for Buggies and Promenade.

All those Goods are sold now cheaper than ever, to make room for my large Fall Importations.

Call at Nos. 14 and 16, Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
GEORGE BRANDT.
July 16. 35-itf

Errant, Wilson & Bro.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Wines, Liquors and Havana Cigars,

No. 12, Hay Street.

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of Retailers and Bar-keepers in general to their extensive stock

Of Wines, Brandies, Gins, Fancy Bottled Liquors, and Segars,

which for excellence of quality and cheapness of price, cannot be surpassed by any other House in the country.

Special attention is invited to their PURE GERMAN WINE VINEGAR, an article not known in the South, and when once tried no dealer nor private family will do without.

Also, Best RHINE WINES, for Table use; first quality SARDINES, at

ERRANT, WILSON & BRO.,
No. 12, Hay Street.
July 21. 37-i1m

July 1st, 1860.

EVERY ACCOUNT on our books previous to above date IS MADE OUT and *due*. Those who call and pay will save us the necessity of presenting their bills.

Interest charged on all bills after they fall due and remain unpaid.

We NEED money and patrons will please oblige us with PROMPT PAYMENTS.

O. S. BALDWIN & CO.,
Clothiers, &c., 21 Hay St.
July 9. 33-1m

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

PLATFORM to weigh 400 and 600 lbs.
Platform, ON WHEELS, to weigh 900 and 1200 lbs.
"Union" Platform and Dish, to weigh 240 lbs.
Counter Scales of various kinds.

The above are the best Scales made in the United States. Every Scale sold is WARRANTED TO BE CORRECT. For sale at New York prices (adding expenses) by

W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Agent for North Carolina,
at the "Crockery Store."
June 6, 1860. 24-tf

SPEECH OF GEN. LESLIE COOMBS.

Letter and Resolutions Written by Henry Clay.

Gen. Leslie Coombs, of Kentucky, addressed a Bell and Everett ratification meeting at Cincinnati, last week, as follows:

Fellow citizens, this is not the first visit that I have made to your State, by several. My first appearance in Ohio was on the occasion alluded to by the honorable gentleman, when I came accompanied by Kentucky Volunteers, to protect the women and children from the merciless tomahawk and scalping knife of the savage, and the still greater cruelty of British soldiers, standing by and seeing the work well done.

Then we came armed with muskets and bayonets, now we come with firm hearts, and good reasons to stand by you in this contest for the preservation of our Union. Long may it be before any of the despoilers of our Union, residing along the Gulf coast, shall dare to cross Kentucky and invade Ohio. I have for many years seen the movements which are now looming up, both in the South and in the North, threatening destruction to our glorious Union. I am here tonight, prepared with a written power of attorney from Henry Clay, appointing me his political legatee upon this great question. He foresaw the trouble, and fearing its imminent danger, wrote a letter to me, and drafted resolutions, which I tonight, for the second time, present for the adoption of the lovers of the Union. The first time was in Frankfort, last night.

Mr. Coombs held up original letters of Henry Clay—one written to him (Gen. Coombs) during the pendency of the Missouri Compromise question, expressing great fear of the formation of sectional parties, and another written in 1849. Mr. Coombs said the sectional parties that Clay feared then had been smothered by the Missouri Compromise, and they had been formed by the abrogation of that Compromise. Mr. Coombs said the suggestions of the letter and the resolutions which Clay had drafted, were precisely applicable to the present condition of the politics of the country. Mr. Coombs then read the letter and resolutions, of which the following is a copy:

[Confidential.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1849.

MY DEAR SIR:—I received your favor of the 17th inst., and thank you for its details.

My object in writing you now is one of great importance and *I wish you to lead off in it.* It will do the country good and do you good.

The feeling for disunion among some intemperate Southern politicians is stronger than I supposed it could be. The masses generally, even at the South, are, I believe, yet sound; but they may become inflamed and perverted. The best counteraction of that feeling is to be derived from popular expression at public meetings of the people. Now, what I should be glad to see, is such meetings held throughout Kentucky, for you must know that the disunionists count upon the co-operation of our patriotic State.

Can't you get up a large, powerful meeting of both parties, if possible, at Lexington, at Louisville, &c., to express in strong language their determination to stand by the Union? I hope the Legislature, and the Convention also, if it has not been adjourned, may do the same. If you remain silent and passive, there is danger that the bad feeling may reach you. Now is the time for salutary action, and *you are the man to do it.* I enclose some resolutions, which, or some similar to them, I should be happy to see adopted.

Prudence and propriety will suggest to you that too free a use of my name should not be made in getting up this movement. You will know the persons to counsel with, and I wish you would keep me advised of what you do.

Your friend, H. CLAY.

Gen. Leslie Coombs.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. Resolved, That this meeting is firmly attached to the union of these States, and that they go for it one and indivisible, now and forever.

2. Resolved, That whilst this meeting would be most happy that the controverted question of slavery within the territory recently acquired from Mexico should be settled in a manner satisfactory to all parts of the country, no settlement of it whatever it may be will create any just occasion for dissolving the Union.

3. Resolved, That this meeting beholds in the dissolution of our glorious Union no remedy for any alleged evils, real or imaginary; but a great aggravation of them all, and contemplates that deplorable event as the parent of other calamities, far transcending in magnitude and fatal consequences any of which complaint is now made.

4. Resolved, That, as far as depends upon us, we will stand by, support and uphold the Union against all attacks from without or within, and against all ultraisms, whether at the North or the South.

Here you have the power of attorney which constitutes me the legatee of Henry Clay in this behalf, nor would I give it for half his estate. As Marc Antony exhibited the robe of Cæsar to the Roman populace, so I exhibit to you these relics of that great man, and ask you if you are prepared to give up the Union to say yes! [Only one yes!]

He put Mr. Clay's resolutions before the meeting and they were of course adopted with immense enthusiasm. I stood by the death bed of Henry Clay and retired from political life, but when the people of the North and of the South are rending our Union, the one trying to uproot slavery from where it is, and the other trying to drive it where it don't want to go, I feel it is time to rise, and I feel renewed for the fight. I evidenced my attachment to the Union, not one star of which I would lose, on the occasion before referred to. On that occasion I had the honor to be a captain of those Kentucky volunteers who came to the rescue of your northwestern frontier. I was called the boy captain, for I had not the sign of a beard upon my chin. It became necessary to send a forlorn hope to Fort Meigs, fifty miles in the advance, to receive orders from General Harrison. Having served in the previous campaign and obtained some knowledge of the location of the Fort, I volunteered; my services were accepted, and on the 30th of April, 1813, with a command of four white men and one Indian, I started for Fort Meigs, in the night, on the river. Daylight found us eight miles above the Fort. Here was a dilemma; what to do I knew not; to land I dare not, and at the next turn of the river I might be assailed with British muskets, nor had I long to consider. I went on, for I remembered that when, as my mother's youngest child, I cried to join the army, she bade me a weeping farewell, but told me not to be run. As we approached Fort Meigs, fearing each moment to see the white flag of surrender waving from the walls, we suddenly turned the last bend of the river and saw the glorious stars and stripes. I asked old Joe Paxton, who was by my side then, how many balls he thought it would have taken to kill him dead when he saw that flag flying; he said—"By ——, Captain, about a peck."

Remember, fellow-citizens, that I have two weeks of active campaigning before me, and on the first of August we intend to tell a story that will settle the hash of some of our Southern neighbors.

Damages.—A Mr. Nelson, of Monroe Co., Tennessee, recently recovered $11,000 damages from the east Tennessee Rail Road, for detaining his wheat in the depot until the price fell and his wheat was spoiled.

New Cotton.—The first bales of Alabama new cotton arrived at Mobile on Sunday.

Four bales new Cotton were received at New Orleans from Mississippi, on Monday last.

The Great Coming Grain Crops.—The London Times, of the 22d ult., forebodes a famine in England, owing to bad weather and consequent short crops. The prospect of the grain crops in France is also said to be unpromising. On the other hand, the cereal crops in the United States and Canada never promised better. A larger crop of wheat than we ever had before, by, perhaps, one-fourth, is now secured, or in the process of harvesting. The crops of hay and oats are also large, and the promise of the king of our cereals—Indian corn—was never better. Nothing short of a large export demand can keep the price of this abundant cereal from falling below remuneration to the grower. Of the last year's crop, it is said that the large farm cribs of Illinois are still nearly full of last year's corn, yet the receipts at Chicago have averaged over 100,000 bushels a day from the Illinois canals and railroads, through the season.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY are requested to meet at the President's Office, on Tuesday the 31st, at 11 o'clock A. M. C. B. MALLETT, Pres't.
July 26. 38-2t
Car. and Courier 2t.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

ON Thursday the 23d day of August next the subscriber will sell at public auction in the town of Fayetteville, the Stock, Lots of Land, Engines, Boilers, Shop Tools, Fixtures, Lumber, Wagons, Carts, and all the materials used by Walton & Barry at their Foundry.

One tract of land is situated on the Western Railroad, near John McPherson's. The other is a small lot on the railroad in the suburbs of town—where their Foundry and car shop is established.

The terms of sale will be liberal.

WILLIAM MURDOCH, Trustee.
July 26. 38ts

DR. S. S. BLODGETT

WRITING to the "*Dental Cosmos*," condemns the use of fine charcoal as a tooth-powder. He asserts that "it is as sharp as diamond dust and soon wears off the enamel." He says: "The great dentrifice that should be used at all times and under all circumstances is soap. Its alkaline properties serve to neutralize the acids contained in the fluids of the mouth and its cleaning properties will correct the breath and remove all offensive odor sooner than any article I have ever seen." The

"Aromatic and Antiseptic" Tooth Soap,

is offered for sale with perfect confidence in its ability to perform all which it promises. Put up in neat packages at 25 cents each, and sold by

O. S. BALDWIN & CO.,
21 Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
July 21. 37-4t

SETTLEMENTS.

AT this season of the year we always desire to settle accounts with everybody. Those indebted have had or will have their accounts presented, and those having claims against us will please present them for payment. E. J. HALE & SON.
July 2, 1860.

Bacon! Bacon!!

20 HHDS. BALTIMORE BACON SIDES, just received by E. F. MOORE.
July 23. 37-3w

Corn! Corn!!

500 BAGS HERTFORD COUNTY CORN, received by E. F. MOORE.
July 23. 37-3w

Hay! Hay!!

150 BALES EASTERN HAY, received and for sale by E. F. MOORE.
July 23. 37-3w

Wanted to Purchase,

A GOOD COOK, WASHER and IRONER; middle aged woman preferred. Address Box 110, Fayetteville P. O.
July 23. 37-itf

LIME.

50 CASKS LIME in prime order, just received and for sale by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.
July 16, 1860. 35itf

PURE WHITE LEAD,

LINSEED OIL, and PAINTS and BRUSHES of all kinds, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

Kerosene Oil.

FOR SALE by

S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

Distillers' Glue.

30 BARRELS Distillers' Glue, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE & CO.
April 16. 9-tf

Tooth Brushes, Toilet Soap,

SPONGES, French and English Perfumery, Combs, &c., for sale by S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

Any Gentleman

Desiring his Clothes made to measure,

IS invited to leave his orders with us any time PREVIOUS TO 15th AUGUST. Our facilities enable us to manufacture any kind, style or price of garment, and satisfaction guarantied.

O. S. BALDWIN & CO.,
Clothiers, &c., 21 Hay st.,
Fayetteville, N. C.
July 21, 1860. 37-1m

KNIVES AND FORKS.

A LARGE and well assorted stock constantly on hand.

Ivory Handle Knives, alone.
Carvers, some superior.
Silver Plated Forks.
Silver Plated Spoons.
Above double and treble plated.
Silver Plated Casters.
The best assortment in town.
A variety of Plated Fancy Articles.
Superior Scissors.
Looking Glasses, &c.

Most of the above goods are obtained directly from the manufacturers, and will be sold cheap, at

"The Crockery Store."

W. N. TILLINGHAST.
Jan'y 18, 1860. 84tf

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E. MURRAY & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

NORTH WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally

AVON E. HALL,

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WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1860 811ypd

SPECIAL NOTICE

Mrs. Winslow, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases See advertisement in another column.

Feb'y 2, 1860. 80-1Y

The Canvass in Mr. Pool's District.—On Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, of last week, immense Mass Meetings of the Opposition, of the counties of Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank and Perquimons were held, consecutively, at all of which vast numbers of the people were in attendance. We do not remember to have seen such large numbers of the people, and so much enthusiasm, evinced since the stirring times of 1840, when Gen. Harrison swept the Country as by storm. The *people* are moving in the great cause of the *Union* and *Equal Taxation*, and *parties* are being crushed out.

At Currituck the number of people were estimated at from six to eight hundred, and at Camden, Pasquotank and Perquimons, the numbers could not have been less, (at each place) than from 2,000 to 2,500. * * *

Our friends in other sections of the State may take these meetings—these out-pourings of the people—this enthusiasm, as some earnest of what will be done on Election day, in this section, for John Pool, Equal Taxation, the Union, the Constitution and the laws. The people are aroused, our friends are at work, our opponents are disheartened, and they may be sure on the 1st Thursday in August, the first Congressional District will cover itself with glory.

Elizabeth City State.

Cheering.—We have been informed (by Captain Wm. H. Lyon) that William Lyon, Esq. formerly of this place, and now of Gates county, has left the Democratic party, and will support John Pool, *Ad Valorem*, and the Opposition candidates for the Legislature, Messrs. Eure and Boothe.

Mr. Lyon is now 66 years old, and never voted any other than the regular Democratic ticket. The accession of such men to our ranks is ominous of the best results. May the old gentleman long live to vote for Equality and the rights of the people.—*Elizabeth City State.*

The High Point Rally.—The Mass Meeting at High Point on the 19th and 20th, was one of the most successful affairs which ever came off in this section of the country. The crowd on Thursday was estimated at about 3,000. Able and eloquent speeches were made by Gen. Leach, A. G. Foster, Esq., Dr. Speed, Gov. Graham, and Hon. Nathaniel Boyden. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and it is reduced to a certainty that old Guilford will roll up one of her big votes on the second of August.

A gentleman from the East writes us that the route agent on the Atlantic Road, was industriously circulating it that there were no speakers at High Point on Thursday. This only shows to what lies the Democracy will resort.

Greensboro' Patriot.

A 'western friend,' writing to the Wilmington Journal, says:

'We are all right in the mountains. *Ad valorem* does not distract the Democracy. In the four western counties of our district, together with Polk and Rutherford, the people are as strongly opposed to *ad valorem* as in any part of the State, perhaps more so. The same may be said of Ashe and Alleghany. In the three counties in the French Broad Valley and in Yancey it has some strength, but that is fast giving way. My candid opinion is that Ellis will beat Pool in the mountain district.'

'Our candid opinion is' that Gov. Ellis has been misinformed. He was in Rutherford and Polk but two days, and we are sure that during that time he obtained very little reliable information in regard to the feeling of the people on ad valorem; for he talked of political affairs with political friends only, and they, of course, did what they could to 'revive his drooping spirits' by telling him 'we are all right in the mountains.'

We are not in the habit of guessing, betting or bragging, but we will wager our stock in the 'Great Eastern' that John Pool gets a larger vote in this district than Vance got last year.

Rutherford Enquirer.

The Census Takers.—As the distribution of political documents is understood to be one of the official duties of deputy Marshals in North Carolina, and as they have already shingled over the western part of the State with anti-ad valorem circulars, we beg leave to suggest to them that they can obtain for circulation, at this office, a few documents which are admirably calculated to excite in the minds of all just men a desire to change our present iniquitous revenue system. Census takers are paid by the people, and should serve the people without distinction of party.

Rutherfordton Enquirer.

We learn that the census taker for a County adjoining this discovered last week, while prosecuting the duties of his office, a gentleman who owns forty-four thousand dollars worth of negroes under twelve and over fifty years of age. The discovery converted the census taker to the true faith, as he was opposed to equal taxation up to the day he visited the house of the gentleman in question, but since then has declared himself in favor of it.

Rutherfordton Enquirer.

Roads.—On Monday, during the discussion at Gum Spring, it was contended by a Democrat that if niggers were taxed as property they could not be compelled to work the roads. The absurdity of this proposition was exemplified by General Walkup's exclaiming, "to be sure if you tax a cow, it will prevent her having a calf."

Wadesboro' Argus.

SUPERIOR COURTS—FALL CIRCUIT.

Edenton—Howard, (exchanged.)
Newbern—Bailey.
Raleigh—Heath, (exchanged.)
Orange—Saunders.
Wilmington, (vacant.)
Salisbury—Dick.
Mountain—Osborne. *Raleigh Standard.*

An Expensive Farce.—The called court, ordered by Judge Heath to be held for McDowell county, was in session last week at Marion, but adjourned, as we understand, without trying a single case. His honor Judge Howard called over the docket but found no case in which both plaintiff and defendant were ready for trial. We presume the lawyers on this circuit, most of whom are candidates for seats in the Legislature, have given their undivided attention to politics during the last month.—*Rutherfordton Enquirer.*

Weather, Crops, &c.—We have had several light but very refreshing showers during the past few days; and although the corn crop has doubtless suffered some, we trust it will yet "come out" and make an average yield. We learn that drought has prevailed not only in some Eastern counties, but in nearly the whole Western portion of the State. Much of the forward corn is too far spent to ever recover, but with good seasons from this time out, the later planting will greatly improve. The last five or six weeks will be long remembered as "the hot season" of the summer of 1860, the thermometer often going up to 100 degrees, and sometimes more. A Johnston farmer informs us that a few weeks ago his prospect for 800 barrels of corn was better than it now is for 300.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Awful.—The Newnan (Ga.) Blade states that a house and four negro children belonging to G. O. Wynne of that county were burnt on the 12th inst.

STANLY COUNTY.—A letter to the Wilmington Argus from this "good and glorious county," says,—

"I had the pleasure to visit a precinct in this place on Saturday last where there were hundred and fifty votes polled, and Ellis to get *one* vote. Our friend V. C. Barringer one of his happy efforts. He is doing good service to the cause of ad valorem."

RICHMOND CROPS.—A friend at Rockingham writes under date of July 23:—

We are suffering the severest drought in this community for a number of years. The crops are hopelessly ruined on the clay. We cannot make corn enough for bread.

There are now, and have been for several days signs of rain but they prove fallacious and deceptive—the clouds passing over without shedding one drop of the rain so eagerly looked for, and greatly needed.

Edgecombe Crops.—A well-informed farmer told us yesterday, that he estimated the cotton crop of Edgecombe county would be cut to the amount of four thousand bales on account of the injury sustained by hail. The destruction of crops by hail this season has been very great.

Wilmington Journal, 26th.

Odd Fellowship in N. C.—A correspondent of the Kinston Advocate writes from Statesville:

The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, after three days of harmonious efforts closed their labors by electing Martin Stephens G. M., W. R. Edwards D. G. M., W. P. Caldwell G. W., A. P. Repiton G. Chap., R. J. Johnson Treasurer, T. M. Gardner G. Sec'y, John Hicks G. Conductor, J. B. Webb G. Guardian, W. P. Caldwell G. Rep. to G. L. U. S.

The Grand Encampment elected T. M. Gardner G. P., J. W. Beasley, G. H. P., J. G. Hicks G. S. W., J. B. Webb G. J. W., R. J. Johnson G. Scribe, W. H. Clark G. Rep.

From California.—By the arrival of the Express at St Josephs, we have advices from California to the 7th inst. On the day prior to the leaving of the Express, Judge Terry had been acquitted of killing Senator Broderick in a duel, by a jury in Marion County, under circumstances which left no doubt of collusion. The witnesses against him, who were delayed, it is supposed purposely, did not arrive, and the case went to the jury without evidence, and a verdict of acquittal was rendered.

New Jersey Politics.—The State Committee of the Union Party met at Trenton on Wednesday and or anized by the election of Col. Fisher Clark as President, who, in a speech, declared that the party was growing in New Jersey, and that men of all parties were coming to the support of Bell and Everett. Edward Payton of Kentucky, addressed the Convention, stating that he had reliable information that Mr. Bell would carry Massachusetts, Kentucky, Tennessee, and most of the Southern States. Resolutions were then adopted confirming the nominations and opposing all sectionalists. Electors were then nominated, all straightout Americans, including three Americans on the fusion ticket.

The Douglas State Convention adopted resolutions declaring that no alliance could be had with sectionalists, either Lincoln or Breckinridge, and then adjourned *sine die.*

The Breckinridge or fusion Convention adopted resolutions instructing their electors to vote for the vote of New Jersey so as to defeat Lincoln and secure the election of the nominees of the Democratic or Union parties. The electors nominated include three Americans.

Mississippi for Bell.—Intelligence of the most reliable character corroborates the opinion almost pretty general in this quarter, that neither Douglas nor Breckinridge can possibly carry Mississippi. The Democracy had but seven or eight thousand votes to spare before, and the determination of the two "wings" to crush each other unflinching and unchangeable. A resident Mississippi, well acquainted with the state parties, states that in some districts there is scarcely a Breckinridge man, while in others there scarcely a single Douglas man; and "parties both parts" affirm, if they do not swear, that Bell is their second choice at all hazards and to the last extremity.

HILLSBORO' MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE NEXT TERM begins August 1st. For a circular address the Superintendent,

Col. C. C. TEW.
July 28. 38-2

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1860.

Wall and McDonald vs. Evander Currie.

Levy on Land.

ORDERED by the Court, that publication be made for six consecutive weeks, in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendant to be and appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in October next, then and there to show cause, if any he has, why an order shall not issue to the Sheriff, to sell the "interest in Three Hundred Acres of Land, lying in said county, on the Grassey Island road, near the line of the Poplar Spring Branch, adjoining the lands of S. McDonald," levied on to satisfy a Magistrate's judgment in favor of Wall & McDonald.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in July, A. D. 1860, and in the 84th year of American Independence.

39*6t] P. F. $4 20. L. H. WEBB, Clerk.

Southern Piano Manufactory.

RUN NO RISK! RUN NO RISK!

THOSE who wish to purchase a good and reliable PIANO, would do well to get one of BOSWELL & CO'S

New Cross-String Iron Frame Grand Patent

ACTION PIANOS.

They have given universal satisfaction wherever they have been sold, and are considered by judges to be one of the best SQUARE PIANOS that are now made. They combine all the late improvements, together with LARGER SOUNDING BOARD, which makes their tone very full and melodious. All our Pianos are sold on a guarantee for five years, with the privilege to exchange within six months after the sale—should they not give satisfaction; and we guarantee to those who purchase from us, a safe delivery of our Pianos, we assuming all responsibilities. Therefore, those who purchase of us RUN NO RISK.

A large number of our Pianos have been sold in this State and elsewhere. We name some who have purchased of us, to whom we can refer.

Geo. Houston, Esq., Miles Costin, Esq., Joshua G. Wright, Esq., Wilmington; Mrs. Banks, Warren Print, Esq., E. J. Lilly, Esq., Fayetteville; Major Wm. G. Draughon, Luke A. Powell, Esq., Sampson Co.; A. B. Hicks, Esq., Dr. Jos. Blount, Duplin Co.; E. Stanly, Esq., Kenansville. Also, Ex-Gov. Branch of Halifax Co.; Dr. G. C. Marchant, Currituck Co.; John Pool, Esq., Pasquotank Co.; and many others.

Old Pianos will be taken in exchange in part pay for new ones. We sell for cash or approved notes at six and twelve months.

All orders sent to our address will be faithfully and promptly attended to.

Address

J. E. BOSWELL & CO.,
Piano Manufacturers;
No. 5 & 7 S. Eutaw St., Baltimore.
June 6. 24-tf

The Presbyterian Psalmodist—character notes. A further supply just received.

July 20. E. J. HALE & SON.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 30, 1860.

GRAND RALLY!!!

The friends of POOL AND EQUAL TAXATION, of BELL AND EVERETT, of THE CONSTITUTION, THE UNION, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS, are requested to meet at the MARKET HOUSE on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, at half-past 7 o'clock. Several speeches may be expected. Let it be a full turn-out.

July 30.

Work! Work! Work!—But three more days remain before the Election which will decide the question of Equal Taxation in North Carolina, and very possibly the fate of the UNION itself. We have every reason to believe, from information derived from all parts of the State, that a glorious triumph awaits us, that we shall elect John Pool and a majority of the Legislature, ensuring a victory for Bell and Everett in November, and inspiring hope and confidence in all the other States. Such a result is worth all the honest efforts of every patriot. Let every one, therefore, give to its accomplishment his best efforts between this day and the setting sun of Thursday next. WORK! WORK! WORK!

GOV. ELLIS'S SPEECH AT WILSON.—We have read the Wilmington Journal's report of this "last dying speech" of the Governor who is so soon to suffer execution at the hands of the people of North Carolina, and are sorry to say that it contains no signs of that repentance with which the condemned should go out, and no "confession" of his misdeeds. In fact it is manifest that the Governor is hardened in political iniquity and demagogueism.

We propose to notice a few more of his points, in addition to those which we exposed on Thursday.

"The organization of the Democratic party, (said the Governor,) is now complete."

"How this world is given to fibbing!" It is questionable whether any other man than Gov. Ellis would have ventured to tell an audience of grown men that the organization of a party notoriously split up at Charleston and at Baltimore, and at daggers' points in almost every State in the Union, is complete, and it is doubtful whether even Gov. Ellis would have ventured to tell such a story to any other audience than one at Wilson (which is an offshoot of Edgecombe,) where he was surrounded and bulwarked by his friends, with no opportunity for reply," or that any Editor but him who signs for "Holly Shelter" and "Kaintuck," would have ventured to print such a monstrous humbug.

Gov. Ellis read the ad valorem resolution of the Whig platform (we learn that he has scarcely ever read the ad valorem resolution of his own platform, Mr. Pool having to do that for him,) as follows:—

"Resolved, That we recommend a convention of the people of the State be called on the federal basis as early as practicable, for the purpose of so modifying the constitution that *every species of property* may be taxed according to its value, with power to discriminate only in favor of the native products of our State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens."

And upon this the Governor said that

"The only fair and legitimate construction of that resolution was that *all* property in the State should be taxed alike, with a discrimination against goods brought into the State, on their first introduction. There is to be no exemption."

If this is a fair sample of Gov. Ellis's constructive powers, we think it fortunate that he has ceased to be a Judge of our Courts. Where did he find in our resolution any thing about "goods brought into the State, on their first introduction"? and who or what gave him the information that such goods, and nothing else, were to be discriminated against? The resolution tells him what it is that is to be discriminated in "favor of," but the wisdom of the Legislature may or may not discriminate *against* goods when first brought into the State, or against many other articles. The resolution says nothing about "discrimination *against*."

And then says the Governor, "there is to be no exemption." Why not? The Governor, ex-Judge, ex-Legislator, Lawyer, and University scholar, should have left it to his very ignorant and irresponsible organs to assert that under a resolution to discriminate in favor of the native products, "there can be no exemption," not even of the smallest articles, such as "tin cups and other such small matters," says the Governor. Surely an educated man like the Governor cannot be so ignorant as really to believe this? He is only playing upon the credulity of his Wilson friends, who, he presumes, are ignorant. He cannot look into either Webster's or Worcester's Dictionaries (admitted standards of construction) without at once perceiving that the words "power to discriminate" were well chosen to cover both *difference* and *exemption*. The word "discriminate," as shown by Webster, is derived from the Latin, "*discrimino*, from *discrimen*, difference, distinction:" and among the examples of meaning cited are these: "We may usually *discriminate* true from false modesty;" "in the last judgment, the righteous will be *discriminated* from the wicked;" "the *discrimination* between right and wrong." And Worcester cites such examples in point as these: "to *discriminate* the goats from the sheep;" "a satire should expose nothing but what is corrigible, and make a due *discrimination* between those that are and those that are not the proper objects of it." Why should such a "*discrimination*" be made? Evidently because those that are not the proper objects of satire should be *exempted* from it. Nothing can be plainer, and we cannot presume that the Governor is ignorant of this "fair and legitimate construction" of the lexicographers; we can only attribute his humbuggery to the desperate strait in which he finds himself. [Of course the reader understands that we quote from the Quarto Dictionaries of Webster and Worcester.]

"Nearly half our revenue [said Gov. Ellis] is collected by taxes upon luxuries, and by levying comparatively high rates upon these, the rates imposed upon the necessaries of life could be kept within very moderate bounds."

What are luxuries? The Governor enumerates only "pleasure carriages, gold watches, etc." "dirks, pistols, etc." "liquor," and "salaries and professional incomes." Now these little "et's" are exceedingly convenient for a tricky politician; they cover up his tracks so nicely. If we assume that by "etc." the Governor means that merchant's capital is a luxury, he may reply, "oh no, I didn't mean that." What did he mean? The tax on the articles that he specifies is shown by the Comptroller's last Report to have been as follows:—

Pleasure Carriages, (called riding vehicles in the Report,)	$19,113 57
Gold Watches,	9,419 75
Dirks and Canes,	211 25
Pistols and Knives,	2,502 15
Liquor Dealers,	3,799 43
Liquor Peddlars,	360 00
Salaries and Fees,	13,627 95
	$49,034 10

Now these are all the "luxuries" that the Governor has specified (admitting for the moment that salaries and fees, gold watches, dirks and canes, pistols and knives, and liquor, are luxuries, about which we intimate a doubt.) Does the Governor pretend that $49,034 10 is merely half our revenue" of $633,432 97? But then the "et ceteras," what are they? Are "interest, dividend and profit" luxuries? We suppose not, for the Governor would have specially cited them, if he considered them so, since they produce $87,238 91, nearly double as much as all the luxuries that he *did* enumerate. Is "merchant's capital" a luxury? We suppose not, for the same reasons, the tax amounting to $65,-364 98. For our part we think the possession of negroes and land quite as much of a luxury as merchant's capital or money invested in banks and manufactures. We don't think, either, that the Governor will include among his "luxuries" mortgages and deeds, marriage licenses, or studs and jacks. [we are not responsible for the strange juxta-position of these items—that is the Comptroller's work,] or capital in negro trade, or capital in other trade, or gates, bridges and ferries, or pedlars, or retailers, or taverns, or insurance companies, or express companies, or horse and mule drovers, or livery stables, or auctioneers, or commission merchants, or patent medicines, or dentists, or daguerreotypists, or lightning rod men, or deeds, or distress, or privileged voters, or subjects unlisted, or delinquents, or arrears for insolvents, or collateral descents, or distilleries.

Are any of these "luxuries," included in the Governor's *et ceteras*? If so, will the Journal inform us plainly which is? Until we are advised to the contrary, we deny them a place as luxuries. Well, real estate, and polls, and interest and dividends, and merchants' capital, and the above subjects, yielded $562,851 43 out of the $633,432 97 of last year's taxes. What remains to constitute the Governor's "nearly half"? Why the enormous sum of $70,581 54, viz: $49,034 10 as stated above, and $21,547 44 on various other articles which *may* be classed as luxuries, though the Governor did not enumerate them.

The Governor indulges in random statements.

But let us explore a little further this rich Gubernatorial mine. Gov. Ellis says,—

"As for the tax on salaries and professional incomes, that produced some thirteen thousand dollars, of which it appears that about twelve thousand are paid by lawyers, doctors, and public officers and about one thousand as a tax upon the wages or salaries of overseers, mechanics, etc. He thought the revenue law ought to be modified so far as concerns wages of overseers and mechanics. He did not see why professional incomes should not contribute their share to sustain the burdens of the State."

In the first place we would ask, *how* does it appear that about $12,000 are paid by lawyers, doctors and public officers? The Comptroller's Report certainly furnishes no such information. We suspect that, like the Governor's "nearly one-half," above, it is a guess of his, and, considering how inaccurate he is upon facts and figures, that it is an unreliable guess. But why should one class of men pay a tax on their earnings, mental or physical, more than another class? And why should overseers and mechanics be exempted, any more than clerks and school teachers? Can any good reason be given? Can *any* reason be given except that the Governor thinks professional men are unpopular, and therefore fair game for oppression, and that votes may be gained by this rather late concession to the pockets of overseers and mechanics? If these last ought to be exempt, why did the Democrats tax them? not in one law only, but in every revenue law they have passed since they have been in power? And they would have continued to tax them but that they feel that the power is about to pass from their hands, and this demagogical discrimination is proposed between professional men and mechanics, in the hope to make votes.

But the Governor manufactures more facts for the delectation of the Wilson Democracy, as follows:

"He referred to the outcry about little negroes under 12 years not paying taxes. He showed that were all the negroes in the State under 12 years old taxed 80 cents a piece, the amount of revenue in addition to that now collected would be forty thousand dollars."

Let us see how this is. We have before us the huge volume published by Congress containing the Census of 1850. On page 305 we find the number of slaves in every county in North Carolina. Under 1 year there were in 1850, 8,086; between 1 and 5, 48,934; between 5 and 10, 46,936; making 98,956 slaves under 10 years of age. The Census next shows the number between 10 and 15 to be 40,577. To arrive at those under 12 we take two-fifths of these, viz: 16,230. Add these to the 98,956 under 10, and it shows that there were 115,-186 slaves under 12 years of age in North Carolina in 1850. (There are undoubtedly more now.) At 80 cents each, these 115,186 would amount to $92,148 80, and not "forty thousand dollars," as Gov. Ellis says. What reliance is to be placed upon such a Governor? Let the people judge. We give the facts and figures, which we are prepared to verify to any one, of any party, who may be curious to see the book.

The Governor goes on to say that "$60,000 would be obtained by taxing all negroes under 12 and over 50 equally with those now taxed." The same Census shows that in 1850 there were 25,317 slaves over 50 years of age. These at 80 cents each would yield $20,-253 60, and added to $92,148 80, would make an aggregate of $112,402 40, instead of $60,000, as Gov. Ellis says, which "would be obtained by taxing all negroes under 12 and over 50 equally with those now taxed."

"Negro property (says Gov. Ellis) pays for State and County purposes some $266,000. It forms about one-fourth of the whole property of the State and pays about one-fourth of the taxes raised."

More false facts and figures! The first branch of the above is correct. Negro property does pay about $266,000 of State and County taxes. But the second and third assertions are grossly inaccurate. The slaves in North Carolina are undoubtedly worth more than two hundred millions, and the whole property of the State is not worth eight hundred millions. Having thus depreciated the value of the slaves, the Governor exaggerates the proportion of taxes paid on them. He says they pay $266,000. But the aggregate of State and County taxes, according to the Comptroller's Report, is $1,177,856 10; and $266,000 is very materially short of one-fourth of that sum. But there is another view of the matter which the Governor did not venture to exhibit to the people of Wilson. Slaves are worth two hundred millions and pay $266,000. Land is worth, according to the Comptroller's Report, ninety-eight millions, (or as some persons estimate *now* one hundred and thirty millions,) and pays $524,404 09. *There* is the real injustice. *There* is the evil to be remedied by ad valorem. Why did not the Governor address himself to *that*? Why, but because he *dared not* let even his Wilson Democrats see the truth.

Once more hear the Governor:—

"Of the staples which go abroad to pay the debts of the State and of her people, and to bring in money, the great portion—probably nineteen-twentieths is the product of slave labor."

Considering that there are two white persons to every slave in North Carolina, and consequently two working white men to every working negro man, what a shockingly lazy set the white men must be, to allow the negroes to make nineteen-twentieths of the produce! Is it so? No: it is a slander on the white men of North Carolina, which they will resent at the polls on next Thursday.

GOV. ELLIS AT CLINTON.—We have no particular account of the Governor's speech at Clinton on Wednesday last. The Editor of the Wilmington Herald says it was the usual speech, and that he was replied to in a speech of an hour; the modesty of the writer prevented his saying that it was himself, A. M. Waddell, Esq., who replied. A writer in the Journal says that "Mr. Waddell acquitted himself well," and that the Governor was "complimentary to Mr. Waddell, and congratulated the country and the press on its acquisition of the talents, honorable manner of discussion, and fairness of the young champion of the Opposition."

THE COMMON SCHOOL FUND.—The example of our friends of the Charlotte Democrat in blundering appears to be contagious. We find that *we* were in error in stating that no school tax had been laid in this county this year. There is a tax laid, for the first time in six years, of 4 cents on land and 12 cents on the poll. Our error arose from the fact that an officer of the Court kindly furnished us with a written list of the taxes laid on Wednesday of our last March Court, which we published on Thursday. *Then* no tax had been laid for school purposes; but after our paper had been published the above tax was laid, of which we never heard till last week.

And now, having followed the Democrat's bad example of blundering, let us hope that the Democrat will follow our better example by correcting its blunders.

"A TAX PAYER."—The Winston Sentinel comes to the rescue of its correspondent, who seems to have abandoned the field.

As our readers may remember, we denounced as falsehoods two statements made as to the Observer. One was, "that according to the Fayetteville Observer, the entire taxes upon all the negroes in the State would not reach *even* $30,000." The Sentinel explains that "*by accident*" certain words were "left out of the copy," and that "A Tax Payer" meant to say that "according to the Fayetteville Observer the *entire increase* of the taxes upon all the negroes in the State would not reach *even* $30,000." "With this correction (says the Sentinel) the statement would have been strictly true." Whether the words were left out "by accident" or by design, (and we have little doubt they were omitted designedly,) we say that the statement *as corrected* is a falsehood. The Observer has never said any thing like it, as the Sentinel and its correspondent both know very well. Again and again the Observer has shown that the taxes on negro property would be increased by ad valorem from $118,000 to upwards of $200,000.

The Sentinel asks:

"Will the Observer deny having said that the Black polls of the East amounted to but 89,016; that the Black polls of the West, only to 58,897; that ad valorem in the East would only increase the taxes upon the negroes about $12,000? We ask the question, will it deny having made these statements? If not, and we know it cannot, how dares it to deny the truth of the statements of our correspondent?"

Certainly, we deny having said what the Sentinel charges. The Sentinel *knows* that we never said any such silly thing; if we had done so, the Sentinel would produce and publish it. What we did say, as the Sentinel knows very well, was that by equal taxation on lands and negroes the East would pay about $12,000 more *taxes* than now—that the East would pay *on negroes* $118,-800, instead of as now $71,212, but that its aggregate increase of *taxes* would be but about $12,000, because as the negro tax goes up the land tax goes down. We made all this very plain in the first instance, and in reply to "A Tax Payer" we took the trouble to do so again in the Observer of Monday last, which we suppose was received by the Sentinel on Tuesday or Wednesday, two or three days before it published the article upon which we are commenting.

The Sentinel caps its misstatements by saying that we have denied the accuracy of "A Tax Payer" on only two points, and that of course we admit his correctness in all others! The Sentinel knows better. It has scarcely forgotten our exposure of "A Tax Payer's" statements which called forth its disclaimer for Mr. Fries? That gained, we did not trouble ourselves further about "A Tax Payer" until, finding that his falsehoods obtained no credence as his own, he commenced palming them off as statements taken from the Observer.

The Wilmington Journal appears to feel the force of our exposure of Gov. Ellis's coarse assault at Wilson on Mr. Badger. It says, apologetically,—

"Gov. Ellis' references to Mr. Badger had been personally respectful, and had only been made in connection with his political record."

Is this true? Very far from it. Gov. Ellis's first speech at Raleigh, as reported by the Standard, characterized the Whig Convention as "a band of superannuated, disappointed politicians," "ancient office seekers," &c., referring especially to Mr. Badger and Gov. Graham. And in the same speech as written out by himself and published in the Standard, he attributed to those two eminent gentlemen the desire for office as their motive for advocating ad valorem.

DISUNION.—The Washington N. C. Dispatch, in an article on the subject, says:—

"We have several times of late, seen remarks of like nature with the following and in many instances much stronger, in the Southern Democratic papers:

"We will not consent to secede or dissolve the Union, for existing causes.—*Ral. Standard.*

"Then there *are causes* for which Mr. Holden, the editor of the Standard—and there are others like him and many far more fierce—would consent to secede from or to dissolve this Union.

"On behalf of the people of North Carolina, and the friends of the Union all over the country, we respectfully ask the editor of the Standard and the Breckinridge, Douglas and Bell editors generally, the following question: *What causes can or must arise in this country, which would conscientiously compel you or any of you, to advocate and urge secession or disunion?*"

We hope the Dispatch will not insist upon an answer. Advantageous to our cause as the answers of many of the Democracy would prove, we hope they will hold themselves excused. We have had enough of *ultimatum-manufacturing*. It is the habit of laying down propositions that in such and such an event the Union will be dissolved, and the other habit of invariably backing out after its occurrence, that has made the North believe that the South cannot be kicked out of the Union.

THE LATE JOS. GALES.—The funeral of Mr. Gales was attended by the President and his Cabinet, all the Foreign Ministers in the city, the city authorities, those of Alexandria also, with societies and citizens. All the bookstores and some other stores, and the public schools, were closed during the day; and the City Hall and several houses were draped in mourning. **The body was deposited in the Congressional Burying Ground.**

POLITICAL PROSPECTS.—P. M. Powell, Esq., of Richmond, writes a letter to the Standard on this subject, from which we extract:—

"I have made it my business for some time to inquire of such persons as I could see, if they could tell me who it was that had changed—what Democrat would vote for Mr. Pool? I have made this inquiry from gentlemen from Chatham, from Richmond, from Moore, from Montgomery, from Stanly, and from Randolph, and not until to-day have I conversed with a solitary man who could name a single Democrat that would vote for Pool."

We wish Mr. Powell were here. We could show him *a few;* and besides would present him to a Democrat, an ardent Ellis man, who, in pursuit of the same information, made inquiries of a Chatham Democrat a few days ago and had his curiosity entirely gratified by learning from him, that in a section of that county usually polling from 300 to 400 Democratic votes, "they would not make a mark."

Of course Mr. Powell did not intend to misrepresent the Observer, but his letter conveys the impression that we had published that Gov. Ellis had withdrawn. He knows that we have done no such thing. So Mr. Powell knows that we are not obnoxious to sundry charges he makes, yet his mention of the Observer will lead his readers in the Standard to believe that we are.

GOOD NEWS FROM MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—A correspondent in Montgomery county writes us: "I think there is no doubt but that Pool will make a considerable gain, with a fair day."

GOOD NEWS FROM ROBESON ALSO.—A letter received this morning from Robeson county says: "It is confidently believed that ad valorem will gain us a good many votes in this county, notwithstanding the other side are making desperate efforts to deceive and mislead the people on that subject. We have strong hopes of a Whig triumph, and will continue to labor vigorously until the election."

DEATH OF A NORTH CAROLINIAN.—We regret to learn from the Hinds County (Miss.) Gazette, that Col. Wm. McNeill, formerly of Robeson county, N. C., died at his residence near Bolton's Depot, in that county, on the 13th inst. Col. McNeill was a prominent Lawyer and gentleman in Robeson, and had represented that county in our State Legislature; and the Gazette speaks of him as "one of the most useful and prominent citizens of Hinds county. Though a citizen of the county but a few years, Col. McNeill had established an enviable reputation as a man and a citizen, and his death is a source of universal regret."

A NEW JUDGE.—We learn that the Governor and Council have appointed Robert S. French, Esq., of Lumberton, Judge of the Superior Courts, in place of Judge Shepherd, resigned.

We have not heard how many other Democrats were recommended to the Council by the Governor.

The Council appointed Rufus L. Patterson, Esq. of Salem, a member of its body in place of Mr. Waugh, resigned.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina adjourned on Wednesday last, having decided all the Cases before it, (a large number,) except one, on which the Court had been unable as yet to come to a decision.

The Morganton Term will commence on Monday the 6th of August.

The following are some of the closing Opinions:

By PEARSON, C. J.—In Cornelius v. Glenn, from Yadkin, judgment reversed and judgment here for defendant. In Symons v. Reid, in equity, from Davidson, decretal order to be reversed. In Dalton v. Houston, from Iredell, in equity, defendant Houston entitled to the fifth part and to the $1,000 given by the codicil. In Long v. Cross, in equity, from Cabarrus, declaring that there is no error in the order. In Doe ex dem Rainwater v Kellis, from Montgomery, judgment reversed and venire de novo. In Robeson v. Kirby, from Brunswick, affirming the judgment. In Cape Fear & Deep River N. Company v. Wilcox, from Chatham, affirming the judgment. In Morehead v. Atlantic & N. C. Rail Road, from Guilford, two cases, declaring that there is error in the order. In Roberts v. McNeely, from Rowan, affirming the judgment. In Hendricks v. Tarpley, from Guilford, in equity, demurrer overruled.

By BATTLE, J.—In Laws v. N. C. Rail Road Company, from Orange, affirming the judgment. In Smith v. Smith, in equity, from Davidson, the children of C. C. S. take the real and personal estate devised and bequeathed, &c. In Rush v. Miller, in equity, from Randolph, report set aside and referred again. In Blackwell v. Chipley, in equity, from Iredell, dismissing the bill with costs. In Dunn v. Dunn, in equity, from Union, injunction to be modified. In King v. Whitley, from Johnston, judgment reversed and venire de novo. In Doe ex dem Richardson v. Thomson, from Johnston, affirming the judgment. In Gilmer v. McMurray, from Guilford, affirming the judgment. In Higgins v. N. C. Rail Road Company, from Guilford, judgment reversed and new trial granted. In Fulks v. Fulks, from Surry, judgment reversed and venire de novo. In Myers v. Williams, in equity, from Rowan, negroes not to be emancipated, &c.

By MANLY, J. In State v. Worth, from Randolph, affirming the judgment. In Shelby v. Hiatt, from Guilford, affirming the judgment. In State v. Worth, from Guilford, affirming the judgment. In Varker v. Varker, in equity, from Davidson, decree for plaintiff. In Reeves v. Faucett, in equity from Orange, directing a decree for plaintiff. In Farr v. Moss, from Cabarrus, judgment reversed and venire de novo. In Griffith v. Roseborough, from Yadkin, affirming the judgment. In Hinseman v. Hinseman, from Cabarrus, affirming the judgment. In Thomas v. Thomas, in equity, from Guilford, injunction to be modified and continued. In Kelly v. Purser, in equity, from Union, demurrer sustained and bill dismissed.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.—The Douglas Democracy have held a State Convention and indignantly repudiated the proposition of the State Executive Committee to run a fusion Breckinridge and Douglas ticket. They will present and vote for a ticket pledged only to Douglas and Johnson, "the regularly nominated candidates."

A BRECKINRIDGE ESTIMATE.—We see by the Richmond Whig that the Richmond Enquirer, chief Breckinridge organ in Virginia, makes the following estimate of the Presidential election:—

Lincoln	114
Bell	64
Breckinridge	63
Douglas	62

The Enquirer then gives up that Bell will beat Breckinridge and Douglas: we hope to see him beat Lincoln also.

REPORTS FROM TEXAS.—The telegraph a few days ago brought accounts of several stores having been burnt by incendiaries, and reports of disturbances in different parts of the State. Later accounts, also by telegraph, affirm that the stories were greatly exaggerated. We do not at all credit them.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

MURDER OF FIVE HUNDRED CHRISTIANS AT DAMASCUS.

NEW YORK, July 28, 1860.

The City of Washington arrived off Cape Race yesterday, bound to New York. She sailed from Liverpool on the 18th, and brings advices up to that day.

The Liverpool papers state that a fearful massacre of Christians had taken place at Damascus. 500 had been killed, including the Dutch Consul. The American Consul was wounded.

Naples is rife with insubordination. The former Inspector of Police and others have been killed.

Gen. Houston for the Presidency.—At a public meeting in the city of Houston, Texas, on the 8th instant, General Houston made a speech, in which he stated that he had accepted a popular nomination for the Presidency; and that having put himself at the disposal of the people, no earthly power could induce him to withdraw his name from the contest.

Mount Vernon.—John A. Washington, Esq., the former proprietor of Mount Vernon, has formally transferred the home and grounds to the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association. Mr. Washington will reside on his farm Waverly, in Fauquier county. He still is the proprietor of a large portion of the Mount Vernon estate.

Douglas coming South.—The friends of Judge Douglas say that he will, after his return from the North, visit several of the Southern States, by invitation.

The Japanese Treaty.—The Japanese Treaty has been published. It provides among other things that the President at the request of the Japanese Government, will act as a mediator in any differences which may arise between Japan and the European powers.

MORE DEFALCATIONS.—The Postmaster at New Orleans has proved to be a defaulter to the government in the amount of $55,000; and Major Sutherland, Quartermaster of the Marine Corps, has been struck from the roll of the service for a default of $30,000. In both cases it is said the securities are good.

Post Office Affairs.—The Post Master General has established Flat Branches, Forsyth co., N. C., and discontinued Lyon's Store, Bladen, N. C.

DIED,

In this town, last evening, after a short illness of paralysis, Mrs. CAROLINE M. WINSLOW, relict of the late John Winslow, in the 76th year of her age.

Thus, in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in his season, has this venerable servant of God been gathered into His garner.

Her life was marked by a quiet and graceful but faithful discharge of its manifold duties, (which in her case the providence of God had multiplied to an unusual degree,) by polished manners in society, by a kind and affectionate spirit towards her friends, by the most exemplary devotion to her children and her children's children, by piety towards God and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ. She died in the communion of the Episcopal Church, of which she had been a member since its first institution in this town in 1817; and has now entered into that rest that remaineth for the people of God.—COMMUNICATED.

In Brunswick county, on the 20th inst., WILLIAM L. HALL, Esq., formerly of this place, where many warm friends have heard of his death with painful regret.

In Raleigh on the 20th inst., in the 27th year of his age, EDWARD, oldest son of the late Hamilton C. and Minerva Graham.

In Anson county, on the 17th inst., of typhoid pneumonia, Mrs. R. GADDY, relict of Jas. Gaddy, deceased.

In Augusta, Ga. on the 23d of April, of heart disease, Mr. DAVID B. RAMSEY, in the 65th year of his age, and a native of North Carolina.

FRESH FRUIT
IN WINTER,
MAY BE HAD BY USING
Arthur's Self-Sealing Tin Cans, The Yeoman's Fruit Bottle, or The Screw Cap Fruit Jar.
For sale at "The Crockery Store,"
By **W. N. TILLINGHAST.**
July 30. 39-1lm

Ice Cream Freezers, Patent Butter Coolers, Patent Churns, Patent Fly-Traps, &c.
For sale at "The Crockery Store."
July 30. 39-2w

WE SHALL OPEN
From 15th to 20th September,
A LARGE and SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of newly imported
CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
Bought expressly for our own trade. A favorable opportunity will thus be afforded those wishing to SELECT their goods and have them made to measure.
Every Garment Warranted.
O. S. BALDWIN & CO.,
Clothiers, &c., 21 Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
July 28. 39-3t

TOWN RESIDENCE FOR SALE.
BY ORDER OF COURT, I will sell at the Court House Door, Wilmington, at 12 o'clock August 30th, 1860, the DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, (late Gen. Bynum's) corner of 6th and Orange Sts. adjoining Bishop Atkinson's.
Terms accommodating.
W. P. BYNUM, Adm'r.
For private purchase before day of sale, apply to subscriber, "Cottage Home," N. C.
July 26th. 39*ts.

A Good Milch Cow wanted,
AND a dry Cow with her calf for sale or exchange.
July 30. E. J. HALE.

Bacon and Lard.
5000 LBS. of an extra quality N. C. BACON.
1000 lbs. of " " " LARD.
—ALSO—
150 bush. good PLANTING PEAS.
For sale by W. C. TROY.
July 30. 39-2t

FOR SALE.
I OFFER for sale ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND, in Robeson County, on Hog Swamp, four miles South of Lumberton and the Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad. This Land is well adapted to the growth of Cotton and Corn; is in a healthy neighborhood, has a New Mill Sire on it, is an excellent location for a Still, and no better Land can be found for Turpentine, for which it has never been cut. Any person wishing to buy such land would do well to come and examine for themselves before they buy elsewhere, for they can get a bargain.
D. T. EDMUND.
Florasville, N. C., July 28. 39*3m

TO THE FRIENDS OF
HOME MANUFACTURES.
THE KINSTON
SHOE FACTORY
IS NOW IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.
ORDERS for negro BROGANS and BOOTS are solicited.
J. C. CARPENTER, Agent.
Kinston N. C., June 24, 1860. 39-tf

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—July 30.

BACON,	11½ a 13½	American	5½ a 6
BEESWAX,	28 a 30	English	4 a 4½
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a	LARD,	12½ a 14
Adamantine	25 a 30	LEAD,	8½ a
Sperm	45 a 55	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	15 a 16	Cuba	28 a 30
Laguira	17 a 18	N. Orleans	50 a 00
Java	18 a 20	NAILS,	4½ a 5
COTTON—		Nat. Fertilizer, 100 lbs.	1 75
Fair to good	10¾ a 11	OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Ordin. to mid.	8½ a 9	Tanner's	70 a 1 00
COTTON BAGGING—		SALT—	
Gunny	20 a	Liv. Sack	1 25 a 1 30
Dundee	18 a 20	Alum	50 a 0 00
COTTON YARN—		FLAXSEED,	1 00 a 1 15
No. 5 to 10	1 00 a 1 05	SHOT—	
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Com. pr. bag	2 00
Bro. Sheetings	8 a 9	Buck	2 12½
Osnaburgs	10½ a 11½	SPIRITS—	
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	P. Brandy	1 25 a 1 30
FLOUR—		N. C. Apple	80 a 0 85
Family	6 75 a	Northern do.	70 a 0 75
Super.	6 50 a	N. C. Whiskey	65 a 0 75
Fine	6 25 a	Northern do.	35 a 0 40
Scratched	6 00 a	SUGARS—	
GRAIN—		Loaf	13 a 13½
Corn	1 10 a 1 17	Crushed	12 a 13
Wheat	1 15 a 1 25	Coffee	10¾ a 11
Rye	1 00 a	Porto Rico	9¼ a 10
Oats	40 a 50	New Orleans	8½ a 9½
Peas	1 00 a 1 15	TALLOW,	10 a 00
Guano, ton,	$65 a $70	WOOL,	19 a 20
HIDES—Dry	12½ a 14	TURPENTINE—	
Green	5 a 6	Yellow dip	2 00 a 6 00
IRON—		Virgin, new.	2 00 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½	Hard	1 00 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7 a 7½	Spirits	31½ a 32½

REVIEW OF THE MARKET

Bacon—No change to note, except in N. C. hams. Some few lots extra sold at 14 cts

Cotton—Receipts light; good Cotton in demand for manufacturing purposes at above prices.

Flour—Firm at above quotations. Receipts light.

Grain—Good white country Corn for bread sells readily at 1 10 to 1 15, (for small lots.) We note sales of river corn at 2 15 to 2 25 per bag.

Turpentine—No change in Turpentine or Spirits since last review.

Corrected by B. F. PEARCE.

WILMINGTON MARKET—July 28, 1860.

Turpentine, Virgin and Yellow 2 30, Hard 1 15. Spirits 34. No other transactions. "The market extremely dull, owing in a great measure to the scarcity of shipping." Last sales of Rosin, common and No. 2 1 05, low No. 1 1 40, inferior Pale $2 to 2 25. Bacon, N. C. hog round 13, hams 13½. Flour, super 7 12½, family 7 50. Shingles $3. Tar 1 80.

At New York, cotton buoyant, and sales of 3800 bales on Thursday and Friday; closing at 10¾ for middling uplands. Flour dull; Southern $5 to 5 60. Wheat firm; new white 1 40. Spirits steady at 37 to 39½. Rosin dull at 1 45.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. July 28.—Str Flora McDonald, with goods for J W Welsh, Worth, Wightman & Co, J N Smith, C W Andrews, Starr & Williams, Jno D Williams, Pemberton & Sloan, N A Stedman, A W Steele, Jos Utley, Mrs I Dodd, W L Jenkins, G W Downing, J A J Bradford, A M Johnson.

PRIVATE FEMALE SCHOOL AT *GLENWOOD.*
THE 18th Session of the School at my house will commence the 1st day of September next, under the care of Miss L. G. Jerome, a lady who taught for us successfully and satisfactorily eight years ago, and who has been regularly engaged in teaching, since that time, in the South. Therefore, from a previous acquaintance, and her ample experience, I feel confident in recommending her as a competent and faithful teacher of the various branches usually taught in the best schools.

Our terms per session of 5 months are as follows:

Board, including washing, fuel and lights,	$50 00
Tuition in higher branches English,	15 00
" lower " "	12 50
Music on Piano, with use of Instrument,	22 50
French and Latin, each,	10 00

Address GEO. FIELD, M. D., Warrenton, N. C.
July 25. 38-e2wt1st8

EDUCATIONAL.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE
IS a reliable and practical medium, through which Families, Schools and Colleges, may engage experienced and accomplished Teachers and Professors.
Teachers of ability are aided in securing engagements.
School properties are bought and sold on commission.
Circulars explaining plan, and containing first class educational and business references, in every part of the country, sent to every friend of education, who may favor us with his address.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.,
609 Chesnut St., Philad'a.
July 26. 39-6t

FOR SALE.
I OFFER FOR SALE 3000 ACRES OF LAND in the Counties of Moore and Montgomery, the best Timbered Land in the State, and lying generally within 20 miles of the Rutherfordton Rail Road, and immediately upon the route surveyed for the Rail Road from Cheraw to the Coal Fields, on Deep River. The outcrop of coal has been discovered by actual experiment in boring all around these Lands, and the purchaser will get a bargain, as I shall remove from the State, and am determined to sell.
I also offer 300 Acres of Land lying on Deep River, on the Plank Road leading from the Gulf to Fayetteville, and within 5 miles of the Fayetteville and Coal Fields Rail Road, supposed to be underlaid with Coal and Iron.
Also, One-fifth of one of the most valuable Coal Plantations on Deep River, to-wit: the Bingham place, spoken of in Dr. Emmons' report. The Coal on this property has been dug from a well on the premises, and found in numerous places where pits have been sunk, so as to justify the opinion expressed by Dr. Emmons, that almost the entire plantation is underlaid with Coal.
I also offer One-third of the McIntosh place, lying immediately upon the Fayetteville and Coal Fields Rail Road, six miles from the River, the best Timbered Tract of Land in this region, and having all the indications of the presence of Coal. The Rail Road cuts this land on one side of it, passing through it for a considerable distance.
I also offer One-third of three places on McLendon's Creek, in Moore County, containing Coal and Iron, easy of access and must become as valuable as any property in the coal region.
Also, a HOUSE and LOT in the suburbs of Pittsboro', containing about 4 acres of ground, a two story building thereon containing 7 bed-rooms, a parlor and dining room, with a wide passage through the house, pantry and store-room, and a cellar of considerable size; there are also on the premises a double office, in the yard near the street, to be used either as law offices or for any other purpose. Also, smoke-house and kitchen, a house for servants, stable and sheds for cattle; an elegant garden spot and spring near the premises, and the whole area around the buildings covered with beautiful oaks of native growth.
Also, a tract of LAND in the vicinity of Pittsboro', which is well wooded.
500 shares of stock in Gold Hill Mining Company.
27 shares of Stock in the Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement.
Unless previously disposed of, I shall sell the above property at August County Court of Chatham, and on subsequent occasions by public out-cry, till all is sold.
M. Q. WADDELL.
July 21, 1860. 38-

Land for Sale.
THE subscriber offers her land containing 120 acres, on which there is a good GRIST and FLOUR MILL. Also, a good Dwelling House and all necessary outhouses, and to a Turpentine Farmer it holds out a rare inducement. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as I am determined to give a bargain to the buyer.
MARY NELSON.
Robeson Co., July 30, 1860. 39-6w

WANTED! WANTED!! WANTED!!!
TWO or more TRAVELLING AGENTS in each of the United States, to sell the greatest invention of the age.
Salary from $30 to $75 per Month.
For particulars, address, with stamps for return postage.
J. C. GOVE & CO.
Plaistow, N. H.
July 25. 38*3m

SELECT SCHOOL.
PITTSBORO', N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER will resume the exercises of his School in the Male Academy, on the 23d inst.

For English branches, per term, $20 00
For Ancient Languages " 25 00

Board may be obtained in the country for $7 per month, washing included; in the village for $10 per month.

No deduction is made after the pupil has entered the school, except for sickness.

THOMAS W. HARRIS.

REFERENCES.—Pres. Swain, and Faculty of the University; Rev. J. Tilett and H. A. London, Esq., Pittsboro'.
July 9. 35-*5t

SCHOOL AT HAYWOOD.

THE next Session will commence the 23d of July. The Principal announces that he has taken charge of this school as a private enterprise, designed to be permanent. He solicits a liberal patronage from former friends, and the public generally; and in return will apply all his energies, aided by an experience of ten years, to educate mentally and morally those committed to his care.

Haywood is a high, healthy location, with excellent water, surrounded by a district of unusual fertility and plenty. The people are intelligent, hospitable and moral—no community is better. There are two churches in the place, a Methodist and Presbyterian, and preaching every Sunday. Mail facilities are good.

Students would do well to apply immediately; twenty-five are desired.

Classical, per session, $30 00
Other rates, $15 and 20 00

The principal has make arrangements for board in private families at $8 to $10 per month.

For further information address
A. R. BLACK, Principal.
July 7. 33-*4t

RED SPRINGS ACADEMY
Robeson County, N. C

THE EXERCISES of this School, under the management of the undersigned, will be resumed on Monday August 6th.

The course of instruction will be thorough and such as to prepare young men for the Freshman and Sophomore classes in the University. The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions, of 20 weeks each. Pupils will be charged from time of entrance till close of the Session, and no deduction except in cases of protracted sickness.

RATES OF TUITION.

English Branches $8, $10 and $12; Languages and Higher Mathematics $18. Board convenient to the Academy at $7 and $8 per month.

HAMILTON McMILLAN, M. A., } Principals.
WILLIAM J. STUART, }
June 26. (Presbyterian 6 times.) 31*6t

EDINBORO' ACADEMY.

THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution will open July 9th, 1860. Board, $7 per month, as last session. Tuition also the same, varying from $6 to $15, and charged from time of entering, unless in case of protracted sickness.

Our new buildings are now nearly completed, and we are prepared to accommodate 75 or 100 Students. Our Teachers are men of excellent education and experience in teaching, so that we are prepared to offer superior advantages to young Ladies and Gentlemen, preparing themselves for College, or for Teachers.

For board or farther particulars, address Rev. P. H. SCOVELL, Edinboro', N. C.

E. G. L. BARRINGER.
Sec'y B'd Trus.
May 30. 23-*9tpd

EDGEWORTH
FEMALE SEMINARY, GREENSBORO', N. C.

THIS Institution has been in successful operation for twenty years, and for the last nine under its present principal.

The course of instruction is designed to afford to Southern parents an institution in which can be secured every advantage afforded by the very best Female Seminaries in the country. The liberal patronage we have received, whilst it has enabled us to offer superior facilities for the acquisition of a thorough education, encourages us also to hope that our efforts are appreciated, and that soon all our Southern girls will receive a complete education within our own limits.

The Faculty consists of Seven Gentlemen and four Ladies, selected with strict reference to experience, ability and aptness to teach. The Institution is amply provided with apparatus for the illustration of all the departments of Science embraced in the course of instruction.

The next session will commence August 1st 1860.

For Catalogues containing full particulars of terms &c., apply to RICHARD STERLING.
June 1. 23-10t*pd

ENCOURAGE N. C. ENTERPRISE.

WOODEN-WARE MANUFACTORY,
NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they are now manufacturing, at their Establishment near Fayetteville, N. C.,

JUNIPER BUCKETS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
HOE HANDLES;
ALSO, ALL KINDS OF
ORNAMENTAL FENCING.

And being furnished with a Woodworth's Planer, Scroll-splitting and Cutting-off Saws, Gauge and other Lathes, are prepared to execute Jobs of Planing, Sawing or Turning, with despatch and on low terms.

SPRING BEDS.

These Beds give universal satisfaction wherever used, and have the reputation of being the best Bed in use; recommended by the Medical Faculty. We have numerous Certificates from those who have used them for Boarding Schools, Public Houses; in fact, for every one who wants a good Bed, there is nothing superior.

We have a certificate from a gentleman of Fayetteville, stating that he has had in use for ten years past a Spring Mattress made upon the same principle as those made by us; that it has given entire satisfaction, and is to-day as good as new.

All articles manufactured by us warranted to be as represented, and made of the best material.

MAKEPEACE & McRAE.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 20, 1860. 11*tf

ECONOMY!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Goods of every description,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, GLASS AND PLATE-WARE,
Wood and Stone Ware, Drugs, Confectioneries, and Toys,
Best Swede IRON all sizes; SCYTHE BLADES, MECHANICS' TOOLS and all others too tedious to mention.

Also, 25,000 SHINGLES for sale.
Goods in exchange for Barter or Cash.
☞ Terms, six months credit.
J. H. FARRAR.
Haywood, N. C., May 4. 15*1yr

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1860.

Murdock McKenzie, Administrator of Daniel McKenzie, Nancy McKenzie, Archibald Watson, John H. Watson, Daniel Watson, Alexander M. Watson, James S. Watson, Nathaniel S. Watson, Grizzalla M. Watson, vs. John McKenzie, John Wilkinson and wife Margaret.

Petition for sale of slaves, filed in vacation.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that the Defendants, John McKenzie and John Wilkison and wife Margaret, in the above mentioned Petition, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said non-resident Defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday in August next, A. D. 1860, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or judgment pro confesso will be had as to them.

Witness, W. H. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Lumberton, Fourth Monday in May, A. D. 1860.

W. H. HARTMAN, C. C. C.
July 13. 35*6w

MOREHEAD CITY.
Sale of Lots.

ON Thursday the 23d of August 1860, there will be a sale on a credit, of valuable lots in the city of Morehead.

The proximity of these lots to the public squares and to the large Female Academy about to be erected, and towards which some $13000 has already been subscribed, render the location very desirable for families, who desire to spend the Summer at this delightful summer retreat and watering place. Some of the best business lots will likewise be sold.

The rapidity with which this city is improving, and the prospect of a weekly line of steamers between this place and New York, should induce purchasers to invest.

J. M. MOREHEAD,
President Shepard's Point Land Co.
July 11. 35*ts

MOORE AND MONTGOMERY.

We are authorised and requested to announce Gen. WILLIS D. DOWD as a Candidate to represent the Senatorial District of Moore and Montgomery in the next Legislature of N. C.
April 30. 13tf

Agreeable to the request of a number of friends and independent citizens, I declare myself a Candidate for Sheriff of Robeson County. I look to the independent citizens of that county for my support, and will, if elected, perform my duty to the best of my ability.

J. A. P. CONOLY.
July 13. 35-3t*pd

A. J. HALE,

LATE of Asheborough N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in future practice his profession in all the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri.
June 30. 31-*

Ranaway!

JOHN WHITE, a mulatto boy, about 18 years old, an indented apprentice to the subscriber, ranaway on the 8th inst. This is to forbid any person from hiring, harboring, or employing the said runaway apprentice, as the law will be enforced against any person who may do so. A reward of five cents will be paid for his delivery to me at my residence on the Raleigh Road, East side Cape Fear JOHN McPHAIL.
July 20. 37*2tpd

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS
DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 36 Church Street, New York.
Dec. 16, 1859. 76*1y

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Dry Goods Merchants.
80 & 82 Chambers St., N. Y.

Would notify the Trade that they are opening Weekly, in new and beautiful patterns, the

WAMSUTTA PRINTS,
ALSO THE
AMOSKEAG,

A New Print, which excels every Print in the Country for perfection of execution and design in full Madder Colors. Our Prints are cheaper than any in market, and meeting with extensive sale.

Orders promptly attended to.
Feb'y 2, 1860. 89*1Y

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of sale, granted at June Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Harnett County, I will expose to public sale at the Court House in Summerville, on 13th of August next, (it being Monday of Harnett Superior Court,) TWENTY SHARES of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear. Terms, six months credit.

B. F. SHAW, Adm'r
of Estate of Daniel Shaw, dec'd.
June 18, 1860. 27*7t

CAPE FEAR LAND
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, his PLANTATION, lying on the East side of the River, four miles below Fayetteville, known as the Blocker Land, containing 640 Acres. This place has the character of being among the best Tracts of Land on the river to the number of acres. It is about equally divided between rich Swamp and Hickory ridges. Lock's Creek, a fine water power, runs through the tract.

If desired, I will also sell 2 or 3 Hundred Acres of good Farming Land of an adjoining tract. Also, Growing Crops, stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, &c.

JONATHAN EVANS.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 29. 31-tf*

T. M. SMITH. JOHN McLAURIN

SMITH & McLAURIN,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour and Country Produce generally, for sale or shipment, will receive prompt and personal attention.

☞ Refer to: JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor; E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank, State N. C.
Nov 7, 1859. 64*1y

MRS. WINSLOW,

AN experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth, of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—*Never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure,* when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues.—We speak in this matter "what we know," after ten years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Nurses in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in

Thousands of Cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic,

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, whether it arises from teething or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

☞ Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar St., New York.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
Feb'y 3, 1860. 89-1Y*&s

A Rare Chance to make Money!

ANY person wishing to make from three to five dollars per day, can do so by enclosing me one dollar. The employment is honorable and requires little labor and a very small capital.

Address J. DIMERY,
Bennettsville, S. C.
June 30th, 1860. 31-8m

Fayetteville Female High School.

THIS school will commence its Eleventh session on the 1st MONDAY IN OCTOBER, under the joint superintendence of J. DeB. Hooper, (for many years Professor of Languages in the University of N. C.,) and T. C. Hooper, (the present Principal,) assisted by a full corps of experienced and carefully selected instructors.

TERMS:

Board per Session of 20 weeks,		$60 00
Tuition in Collegiate Department,		20 00
" in Academic "		15 00
" in Primary "		12 00
" in Music on Piano,		20 00
	" Harp,	25 00
	" Melodeon,	18 00
	" Guitar,	18 00
" in Painting in Oil Colors,		20 00
"	in Water Colors,	12 00
Grecian Painting,		15 00
Drawing,		10 00

Use of Piano 4 00, Harp 5 00, Melodeon 3 00, Guitar 2 50.

One-half of Board and Tuition payable in advance.
July 16. 35-t01

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA,
AT RICHMOND.
Session of 1860'-61.

THE Annual Course of Lectures will commence on the First Monday in October, and continue until the 1st of March.

CH. BELL GIBSON, M. D, Prof. of Surgery.
DAVID H. TUCKER, M. D. Prof. of Theory and practice of Medicine.
BEVERLY R. WELLFORD, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
A. E. PETICOLAS, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy.
L. S. JOYNES, M. D., Prof. of Institutes of Medicine.
JAS. H. CONWAY, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics, &c.
JAS. B. McCAW, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry.
MARION HOWARD, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

This institution offers to the Student every facility for the acquisition of a thorough medical education.

Through the liberality of the Legislature, at its last session, in appropriating the sum of Thirty Thousand Dollars in aid of the College, these facilities will be greatly extended. A new Hospital is now in course of erection, in immediate proximity to the College, which will much enlarge the field for Clinical instruction. All needful repairs and alterations of the College building will be duly accomplished, and large and important additions are being made to the apparatus and illustrations for the Lectures in every department.

Ample facilities will be afforded for the prosecution of Practical Anatomy.

Instead of the "Warren Prize," of One Hundred Dollars, heretofore offered to the graduating class, Two Prizes, of Fifty dollars each, are now offered—one for the best Essay on any surgical subject, and the other for the best Essay on any subject pertaining to the Theory or Practice of Medicine.

FEES:

Ticket of Each Professor	$15
Matriculation	5
Graduation	25
Demonstrator's Ticket	10

For further information, or for copy of Catalogue containing full particulars, address

L. S. JOYNES, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.
July 13. 35-11t

New Spring Goods.
ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.

HAS received in part, and is daily receiving, a large and desirable stock of

SPRING GOODS,

Embracing all the newest styles of
Ladies' Dress Goods, Shawls, Lace Points, Mantillas, Embroideries, &c.
—ALSO—
—A fine assortment of—
Gentlemen's Summer Goods, and Ready-Made Clothing, Bonnets and Millinery Goods of all kinds.
March 15. 900tf

SECOND SPRING STOCK.

WE have received our second purchase, consisting of a large and desirable stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
HATS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, TRUNKS, &c.

Which we offer exclusively to Wholesale Buyers, on terms as favorable as they can be bought North or South. STARR & WILLIAMS.
April 23. 11tf

James Kyle

HAS just received his SPRING AND SUMMER SUPPLY of

DRY GOODS,
—among which are—
Summer and other Silks,
Printed Lawns,
Double Skirt Robes,
Single ditto,
Prints, real French, British and Domestic,
Irish Linens, Diapers, &c.,
Bolting Cloths;

With a very large assortment of all kinds of Goods generally kept in wholesale and retail Stores; all of which are offered at wholesale and retail—CHEAP.
March 24, 1860. 3tf

No. 34 Hay Street.
J. K. KYLE

Is now receiving his Spring and Summer Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found the following articles, at prices which will prove satisfactory to the purchaser:

Dress Goods in pieces, consisting of Muslins, Lawns, Ginghams, Prints, Bereges, Black and White Challies, Silks, &c., &c.

In ROBES the following line:

Lawn Robes, Double and Single Skirts, Berege do., Gingham do., Lace Points, Shawls and Mantillas in profusion, Ribbons, Hosiery and Gloves, Spool Cotton, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.

All of which will be offered very low. Call and examine; no charge for looking. J. K. KYLE.
March 14, 1860. 2tf

Cross Creek Co's Yarns.

THE undersigned is Agent for the sale of the above celebrated Yarns, which have given such general satisfaction for years past.

Merchants and others wanting our Yarns will please send on their orders and have them filled on as favorable terms as heretofore.

JOHN SHAW, Ag't C. C. Man. Co.
June 4, 1860. 23tf

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE and LOT adjoining Elizabethtown, lately occupied by Alexander Carter. The Lot contains Six Acres of good garden soil, and some fruit, good water, &c.

The improvements are a Two Story Dwelling House and necessary out-buildings. Also, a vacant Lot near the Court House.

Terms accommodating.
H. H. ROBINSON.
June 8. 27-tf

NOW IN MARKET.

ALL persons having NEGROES for sale, will do well to address the subscriber at Clinton, Sampson county, as he is determined to buy and pay as liberal prices for them as the state of the market will permit.

By addressing him he will call immediately, and make liberal offers, as all will find who will try him.

CHARLES T. STEVENS.
Clinton, Sampson Co., Sept 10, 1859 48-1ypd

FOR CLERKS OF THE COURTS.

EXECUTION, TRIAL, and APPEARANCE DOCKETS, ruled and printed from the most approved forms in use. Also, further supplies of other BLANK BOOKS, in great variety.
May 31. E. J. HALE & SON.

Vol. 8th Bancroft's United States.
July 10. E. J. HALE & SON.

LARGE STOCK!
NEW GOODS!!

I HAVE just received my Summer Stock of Goods in my line. They were selected in the Northern cities by myself, with great care, and bought on the most reasonable terms, by which I am enabled to offer the largest stock I ever before offered to the public, and to offer them

At Greatly Reduced Prices!
FRUITS;
Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Apples, Lemons, Oranges, Cherries, Currants, Pie Fruits, &c.
PICKLES, JELLIES & PRESERVES;
—A great variety.—
PRESERVED GINGERS AND CITRONS, &c.
Perfumeries and Extracts,
Of various kinds; Fancy Soaps and Pomades.
Jewelry.
Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Cameo Sets, &c.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS;
Fiddles, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Banjos, Guitars, &c.
WALKING CANES, of every kind; Basket and Willow Ware, Hobby Horses, &c.
PIPES.—Meerschaum and German, Cherry Stem, Cigar Holders, &c.
FINE AND COMMON CANDIES:
Sardines; Fine Cigars; Smoking and Chewing Tobacco; Crackers; Fine Pocket Knives; a large assortment of Port-Monaies, some very nice; Fancy Envelopes and Fancy Goods; Toys and Yankee Notions; an assortment of India Rubber Goods, Whips, Combs; Fishing Tackle;
Cocoa and Other Nuts.
FANCY GOODS;
Palerramers, Reticules, Cabs, Rubber Round Combs, Watch Guards—Mohair, Silk and Leather, Fancy Boxes, Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot Belts, Brandy Peaches—in gallon or half gallon jars, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Large Lot of Fire Works, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
WOSTENHOLM'S CUTLERY, RAZORS, POCKET KNIVES, &c.
Spiced and Norfolk Oysters constantly on hand.
Lemon Syrup, Ginger Wine, Currant Wine, Ginger Brandy.

Country dealers and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock, as it is impossible to enumerate but a few of the leading articles.

I have a great many handsome things which cannot fail to please.

J. R. LEE,
No. 40, HOTEL BUILDING.
May 28, 1860. 21tf

D. & W. McLAURIN,

WOULD invite attention to their large and desirable Stock of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—
150 Bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee;
100 Bbls. and Hhds. Sugar (assorted;)
25 Hhds. Molasses;
30 " Bacon—Sides and Shoulders;
500 Sacks Salt;
150 Boxes good Tobacco;
125 " Sperm, Adamantine & Tallow Candles;
50 " Soap (assorted;)
50 " Candy "
100 Bags Shot "
1000 lbs. Bar Lead;
30 ½ Bbls. Snuff—Eagle Mills;
25 Kegs Soda;
250 " Nails.

—ALSO—
A large and general assortment of
Hardware and Cutlery;
Farming Utensils, of all descriptions;
American, English, Swedes and Peruvian Iron;
Blister, German and Cast Steel;
Blacksmiths' Tools;
Coopers' Do.;
Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters;
Buckets, Brooms and Pails;
Cotton, Manilla and Jute Rope, (all kinds and quality;)
Plow Lines and Bed Cords;
Hollow Ware;
Cotton Yarns and Sheetings at factory prices.

All of which will be sold LOW FOR CASH, or on usual time to prompt paying customers.

☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. D. & W. McLAURIN.
March 3, 1859 93tf

GUANO! GUANO!!

A FRESH SUPPLY just received.
C. T. HAIGH & SONS
April 16. 9-tf

Bacon and Corn.

2000 BUSHELS of GOOD CORN;
15,000 lbs. well-smoked BACON.
For sale by E. F. MOORE.
Feb'y 20. i4t-93tf

Glue and Spirits Barrels.

CONSTANTLY on hand by
E. F. MOORE.
Feb'y 20. i4t-93tf

To Turpentine Distillers.

THE highest Cash price paid for SPIRITS TURPENTINE by E. F. MOORE.
Feb'y 20. i4t-93tf

Guano! Guano!!

500 BAGS No. 1 GUANO. For sale by
E. F. MOORE.
Feb'y 20. i4t-93tf

E. F. MOORE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND will keep constantly on hand every article in the Turpentine Distillers' Line.
Feb'y 20. i4t-93tf

Liquors! Liquors! Liquors!

J. W. HORNE being desirous to close out his stock of Liquors, will offer inducements in prices. As he intends to quit the trade, his stock will be sold low.

☞ For sale at cost and charges. ☜

100 BARRELS,
of various kinds and qualities.
☞ Persons indebted **must call and settle.**
Feb 16 92-tf

FRESH FRUITS!

25 BOXES ORANGES.
15 do LEMONS.
200 do Fine FIGS.

New York Apples, Cooking Prunes, and large Stock of Confectionaries, at Hotel Building, No. 40.

J. R. LEE.
April 30, 1860. 13-tf

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

SPERM, Refined, Lard, Linseed and Tanners' OIL White Lead; Burning Fluid; Putty; Window Glass and Sash of all sizes.

—ALSO—
A fresh supply of POND'S PAIN DESTROYER.
For sale by JAMES MARTINE.
Nov'r 24, 1858. 66tf

"WE refer our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. CHURCH & DUPONT, No. 409 Broadway, New York. The 'Blood Food,' is one of the greatest medicines of the age, and is rapidly driving out of the market all the quack nostrums of modern times. Its efficacy is so great, and its superiority so justly acknowledged, that it is found difficult to supply the immense and increasing demand for the article. Dr. Eaton's celebrated 'Infantile Cordial,' is a medicine prepared by a regular physician of eminence in his profession, and one who has devoted his life to the peculiar phases of Infantile diseases. It is no humbug, but a medicine which commends itself to those only who can appreciate it."—*Apalachicola, Flor. Times.*

☞ *See advertisement.*
March 24. 3-

Lawson's History of N. Carolina,
New Edition. E. J. HALE & SON.

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL,
T. WADDILL, PROPRIETOR.

THIS, the most commodious Hotel in North Carolina, fronting 300 feet on Hay and Donaldson Streets, located in the centre of the business portion of the town, and surrounded by all the Banking Houses, Wholesale Merchants and principal Produce Dealers.

☞ Business men will find the Hotel a convenient and comfortable house.

All the Stages arrive and depart from this Hotel.
Fayetteville, Oct. 1, 1858. 51-

SHEMWELL HOUSE,
A FEW DOORS NORTH OF THE MARKET HOUSE.

OWING to the extensive increase of patronage to this House, during the year, I have extended my facilities by the addition of a number of comfortable sleeping rooms, with other important improvements, which will add materially to the comfort and convenience of those favoring me with their patronage.

To those who have been my kind friends and customers for the past six years, I tender my most sincere thanks, at the same time respectfully soliciting a continuance of their patronage, and also the patronage of a large number of new patrons.

I have good Stables and a No. 1 Ostler.
P. SHEMWELL.
Jan'y 16, 1860 84-

NEAREST AND QUICKEST
ROUTE TO THE RAILROAD!

BEAMAN & ROBINSON'S
FOUR HORSE STAGE LINE TO KENANSVILLE, VIA WARSAW,

IS the shortest and most expeditious for travelers going North or South. Leaving Fayetteville every day at 2 o'clock P. M. THROUGH IN TEN HOURS.

Our Coaches are large and comfortable, drivers sober and gentlemanly, our teams good and sure of five miles an hour.

The traveling public who would study their comfort and convenience will take the Warsaw Stage.

☞ THROUGH TICKETS TO WELDON may be had at the Stage Office, Fayetteville.
May 25, 1860. 25-tf

NORTH CAROLINA
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

WILL BE OPEN for visitors the 1st of June. They are situated near the present terminus of the Western N. C. Rail Road, not an hour's ride by superior Omnibuses and Stages.

The Proprietor has procured the services of

THOMPSON TYLER

as Manager, whose experience at the various fashionable watering places of Virginia, added to his commanding appearance and gentlemanly bearing, insures good order and good fare.

The *very best* BALL ROOM LEADER and BLACK BAND of MUSICIANS that the city of Richmond, Virginia, affords, have been procured.

Riding Vehicles and Horses, BILLIARD SALOONS and BOWLING ALLEYS, are at the command of visitors.

The country is elevated and healthy; the scenery beautiful and roads most excellent, and the pleasure grounds extensive.

There is no water better than that afforded by the North Carolina WHITE SULPHUR.

The patronage of the Carolinas is confidently relied on to repay the Proprietor for the expensive outlay he has made to fit up a watering place suited to their wants. And he promises that no pains shall be spared by himself or his gentlemanly assistant, to render all who may visit him, pleasant and comfortable.

H. L. ROBARDS, PROPRIETOR.
May 14, 1860. 18-tf

FAYETTEVILLE
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital in Premium Notes amounts to	$267,688 26
Cash on hand and other assets,	5,077 35
Total,	$272,765 61

The Company have paid all losses promptly, and have never made an assessment on their premium notes.

Total losses paid, $29,682 69

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.

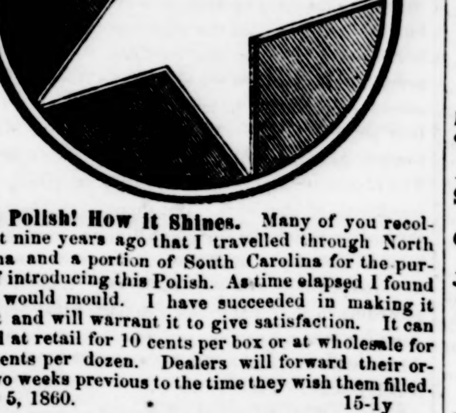
DIRECTORS:

Henry Lilly,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	S. J. Hinsdale,
S. T. Hawley,	Wm. McLaurin,
Nathan A. Stedman,	T. S. Lutterloh,
C. B. Mallett,	A. W. Steel,
James Kyle,	J. G. Cook,
A. A. McKethan,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
J. D. Williams,	R. F. Brown, } Wilm'gton.
S. W. Tillinghast.	A. E. Hall, }

John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Traveling Agents.

☞ The Company invite applications.
May 28, 1860. 21-1y

Star Polish of the South!
MANUFACTURED BY
A. J. WOODWARD,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.



That Polish! How it Shines. Many of you recollect nine years ago that I travelled through North Carolina and a portion of South Carolina for the purpose of introducing this Polish. As time elapsed I found that it would mould. I have succeeded in making it perfect and will warrant it to give satisfaction. It can be had at retail for 10 cents per box or at wholesale for sixty cents per dozen. Dealers will forward their orders two weeks previous to the time they wish them filled.
May 5, 1860. 15-1y

A GEM!
The New Style, Small,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
AT
Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART.
Woodward's Solar Camera.

PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at Vanorsdell's Skylight Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.: plain, retouched, colored, in water colors, oil and pastile; from small to life size. Ambrotypes, Melaneotypes, and all other styles of Pictures pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass for very large pictures—as large as 26 by 36 inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures; Instruments, Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. Life size colored Photographs made from small pictures.

Having permanently located here I hope to merit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on me heretofore by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.

C. M. VANORSDELL,
Photographist and Proprietor.
Dec'r 20, 1859 77-

WANTED.

A LARGE quantity of COTTON and LINEN RAGS, for which fair prices will be paid.
DAVID MURPHY.
Aug. 17 41-

At the request of many friends, I again announce myself a candidate for the Office of Sheriff of Cumberland County. Thankful to my fellow-citizens for the very liberal support heretofore given me, should they again elect me to the office, I can only promise to do, before, to discharge its duties with what ability I may possess.
HECTOR McNEILL.
May 2. 14-tf

At the request of many friends I announce myself a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Bladen Co. I can only promise if elected, to discharge the duties of the office as I have heretofore done.
B. FITZRANDOLPH.
Bladen Co., June 4. 24-tf

MOTHERS

Thousands are daily speaking in the praise of

DR. EATON'S
INFANTILE CORDIAL,

and why? because it *never fails to afford instantaneous relief* when given in time. It acts as if by magic, and *one trial alone* will convince you that what we say is true. It contains

NO PAREGORIC OR OPIATE

of *any* kind, and therefore relieves by *removing the sufferings* of your child, instead of by *deadening its sensibilities.* For this reason, it commends itself as the *only reliable* preparation now known for **Children Teething, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Griping in the Bowels, Acidity of the Stomach, Wind, Cold in the Head, Croup,** also, for *softening the gums, reducing inflammation, regulating the Bowels, and relieving pain.* It has no equal—being an *anti-spasmodic* it is used with unfailing success in all cases of **Convulsion or other Fits.** As you *value the life and health of your children, and wish to save them from those sad and blighting consequences which are certain to result from the use of narcotics of which all other remedies for Infantile Complaints are composed,* take none *but* **Dr. Eaton's Infantile Cordial;** this you can rely upon. It is perfectly harmless, and cannot injure the most delicate infant. Price, 25 cents. Full directions accompany each bottle. Prepared only by

CHURCH & DUPONT,
No. 409 Broadway, New York.

BLOOD FOOD

Healthy human Blood upon being

ANALYZED

always presents us with the same essential elements, and gives of course the **True Standard.** Analyze the Blood of a person suffering from Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, &c. and we find in each *instance* certain *deficiencies* in the red globules of Blood. *Supply* these deficiencies, and you are made well. The **Blood Food** is founded upon this Theory—hence its astonishing success. There are

FIVE PREPARATIONS

adapted to deficiencies of the Blood in different diseases. For **Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis,** or any affection whatever of the **Throat** or **Lungs** inducing **Consumption,** use No. 1, which is also the No. for **Depression of Spirits, Loss of Appetite,** and for all **Chronic Complaints** arising from **Over-use, General Debility,** and **Nervous Prostration.** No. 2, for **Liver Complaints.** No. 3, for **Dyspepsia.** *Being already prepared for absorption* it is **Taken by Drops** and carried immediately into the circulation, so that what you gain you *retain.* The No. 4 is for **Female Irregularities, Hysteria, Weakness, &c.** See special directions for this. For **Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Scrofulous, Kidney,** and **Bladder Complaints,** take No. 5. In all cases the directions must be strictly followed. Price of the **Blood Food** $1 per bottle.

Sold by CHURCH & DUPONT,
No. 409 Broadway, New York
And by all respectable Druggists throughout the country.
Nov 11, 1859 66-ly

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 1st of May 1860, as a runaway, a negro who says he is free, that his name is HENDERSON SEARS, and that he is from Davidson County, and was bound to David Hunt. He is about 26 years old, 5 ft. high, and weighs about 180 lbs.; had on when taken up a hickory shirt, black Cas. pants, and black cloth coat. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

G. L. McKAY, Jailer.
June 4, 1860. 25tf

NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscribers wish to purchase a number of young NEGROES, for which they are willing to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such property to dispose of would do well to call on them or address them at Red Springs, N. C.

H. & A. McNEILL.
Red Springs, March 20, 1860. 3tf

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 22. 11-1m*tf

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 20, 1860. 29tf

E. TURLINGTON,
INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER.
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
April 2, 1860 5*lypd

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1860.
Petition for Account and Settlement.

Joseph Thompson, Administrator of John P. Fulmore deceased, vs. Alexander Fulmore, Zachariah Fulmore, Mary Daniel, John W. Powell, Orra M. Fuller, Nancy Ashley, Joseph Fulmore, Ann Harllee, Wiley Alford and wife Clarisa, Robert McTyer and wife Caroline, the Heirs at Law of Elizabeth Townsend, and the Heirs at Law of John Fulmore.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Joseph Fulmore, Ann Harllee, Wiley Alford and wife Clarisa, Robert McTyre and wife Caroline, the Heirs at Law of Elizabeth Townsend, and the Heirs at Law of John Fulmore, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said non-resident Defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in August, A. D. 1860, and then and there plead or answer said petition, or judgment pro-confesso will be had as to them.

Witness, William H. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, fourth Monday in May, A. D. 1860.
37*6w] W. H. HARTMAN, Clk.

State of North Carolina.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1860.
Elijah F. Moore vs. William S. Smith.
Original Attachment and Garnishment made.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case, William S. Smith, resides beyond the limits of the State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the said William S. Smith to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of September next, A. D. 1860, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said Attachment, or judgment will be rendered against him and the property in the hands of the Garnishee condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday of June, A. D. 1860.
37*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.